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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL  
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



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*The*  
One Hundred and Fiftieth  
ANNIVERSARY

*of the*  
INCORPORATION

*of the*  
TOWN OF BUXTON

MAINE

*Held at*  
Buxton Lower Corner, August 16, 1922  
WITH ADDITIONAL HISTORY

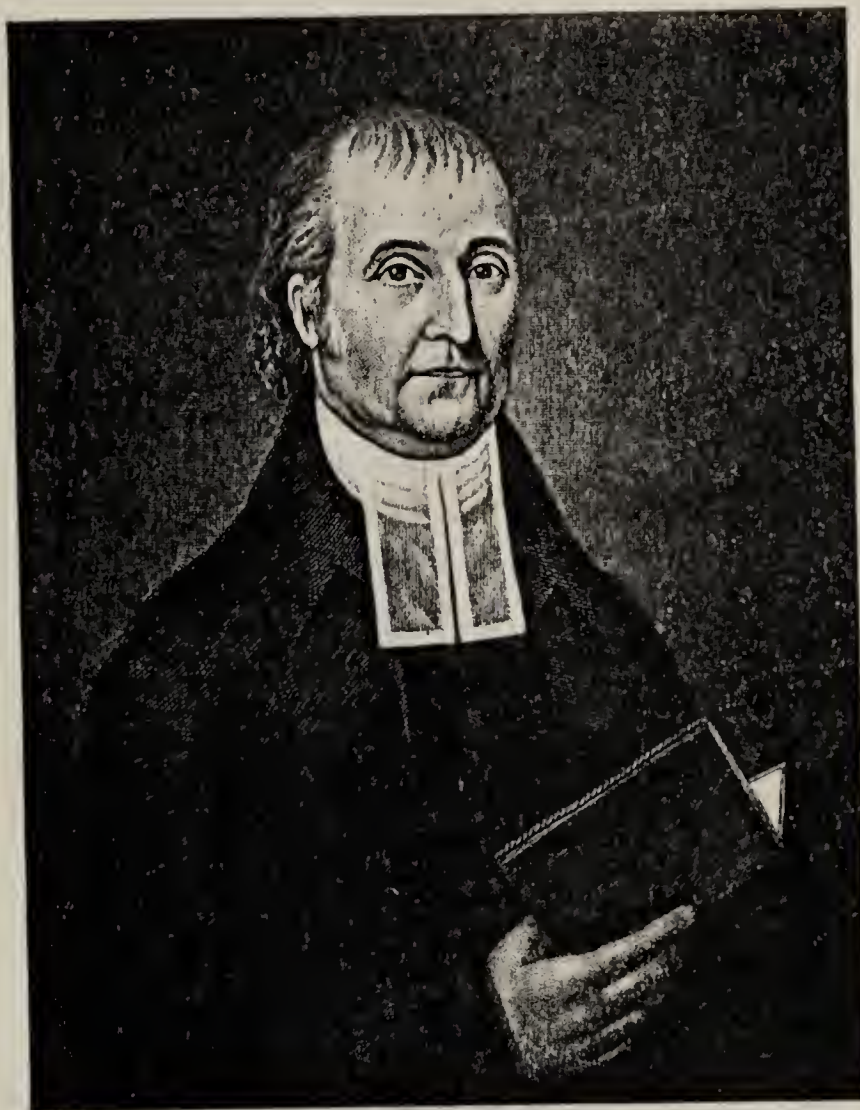


PORTLAND, MAINE  
THE SOUTHWORTH PRESS

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1766755



REV. PAUL COFFIN, D.D.

XEROX 173





F Buxton, Me.

84114

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The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Buxton, Maine. Held at Buxton Lower Corner, August 16, 1922, with additional history. Portland, Me., 1926.

SHELF CARD

| Year | ... | ... | ... |
|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1950 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1951 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1952 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1953 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1954 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1955 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1956 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1957 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1958 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1959 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1960 | ... | ... | ... |

DEDICATED  
TO THE CITIZENS  
AND ABSENT  
SONS AND DAUGHTERS  
OF  
BUXTON, MAINE

C20318

1875  
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1900

1900

## PREFACE

Our New England ancestors laid a safe foundation for these "Colonial Towns," for our modern states, and for our noble God-fearing nation.

Every colonial town has done something to help make the modern state. Town histories are a mine of wealth to the wise student of history.

We have endeavored, by searching several volumes of the records of this Town and State, both civil and military, to give the authentic and most interesting facts to the citizens of Buxton.

We have also had in mind to make it interesting as well as instructive for the students of the present and future classes of our schools; to try to awaken an interest in the pupil on the history of his own town.

We give the full report of the exercises of the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Buxton, with much additional history. No pains have been spared to make this book historically accurate. We make no apology, but everyone knows that absolute accuracy is scarcely possible. We extend our sincere thanks to those people who have helped in furnishing material for this book, and to whom we are most grateful.

|                                      |   |                    |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| ERNEST W. CRESSEY                    | } | <i>Committee</i>   |
| ANNIE HILL LOCKE                     |   |                    |
| CHARLES H. WEBSTER                   |   |                    |
| HERMAN H. LOCKE,<br><i>Treasurer</i> |   |                    |
|                                      |   | <i>on</i>          |
|                                      |   | <i>Publication</i> |

Dated at BUXTON, MAINE, *November 25, 1925.*

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 10th day of January, 1862. The letter is addressed to the Governor and is signed by the Secretary of the State. The letter contains the following text:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. in relation to the application of the State of New York for the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the subject, and they have reported in favor of the admission of the State of New York to the Union. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Committee on the subject, and they have reported in favor of the admission of the State of New York to the Union.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Secretary of the State

|                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| RECEIVED<br>JAN 11 1862 | THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|

THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE

BUXTON'S ONE HUNDREDTH FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY, 1772-1922

At our annual Town Meeting in March of this year it was voted to appoint a committee to arrange for the observance of the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the incorporation of the town. The committee, then appointed, earnestly hope that you will share with the citizens of the town in the loyal, patriotic observance of the occasion on the 16th of August next. "To take part in a social reunion, renew the bonds of friendship and live over again the memories of bygone days."

The exercises will be held at Buxton Lower Corner near where fifty years ago the citizens of that day made memorable the One Hundredth Anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

For the Committee of Arrangement.

ERNEST W. CRESSEY, *Cor. Secretary*

BUXTON, MAINE, *July 1, 1922.*

A PETITION

*To the Selectmen of the Town of Buxton:*

Sirs: We, the undersigned, being desirous of showing our patriotism and loyalty to our "Home Town" in some substantial way, we request that you insert an article in the Town Warrant for the annual meeting on Monday, March 6, 1922, stating in substance the following:

To see if the Town will vote to celebrate the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Buxton in some fitting way, and choose a committee to make arrangements, and raise money for same.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT  
1100 EAST 58TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637  
TEL: 773-936-3700  
WWW.PHIL.DEP.CHICAGO.EDU

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT  
1100 EAST 58TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637  
TEL: 773-936-3700  
WWW.PHIL.DEP.CHICAGO.EDU



The exercises to be held at Buxton Lower Corner in the month of August, 1922.

ERNEST W. CRESSEY  
 REV. CHARLES F. SARGENT  
 MRS. C. F. SARGENT  
 REV. FOREST E. FREESE  
 GUY L. HALL  
 LESTER G. SANDS  
 GEORGE M. SAWYER  
 WILLIAM A. SHEPARD  
 JENNIE B. SHEPARD  
 JAMES W. MESERVE  
 FANNIE C. MESERVE  
 DR. HERBERT A. OWEN  
 ARTHUR T. SAWYER

The inhabitants of the Town of Buxton at the annual Town Meeting on March 6, 1922, voted to observe the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town.

A nominating committee of three was chosen by the moderator, William A. Merrill, to bring in the names of a Committee of Fifteen to make arrangements for the celebration, viz.: Ernest W. Cressey, Edwin M. Hill, Mrs. Herman H. Locke.

The Committee of Fifteen as reported:

|                         |   |                  |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| WILLIAM H. ROWE         | } | <i>Selectmen</i> |
| FRANK WEYMOUTH          |   |                  |
| CHARLES H. WEBSTER      |   |                  |
| REV. CHARLES F. SARGENT |   |                  |
| REV. FOREST E. FREESE   |   |                  |
| ERNEST W. CRESSEY       |   |                  |
| MRS. HERMAN H. LOCKE    |   |                  |
| MRS. JAMES W. MESERVE   |   |                  |
| MRS. FRANK H. HARGRAVES |   |                  |

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5408 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RECEIVED  
JAN 11 1967  
BY  
DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN  
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT  
5720 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT  
RE: [Illegible]

DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN  
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT  
5720 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

MRS. EDWIN M. HILL  
CLARENCE S. BRADBURY  
GEORGE E. SAWYER  
JAMES B. ELDEN  
HERBERT L. MILLIKEN  
HOMER L. MARTIN

Town appropriation \$400.00 for the Celebration.

The Finance Committee raised over \$500.00 by subscription.

The Committee of Fifteen met at the Selectmen's Office on Saturday afternoon, April 22, 1922, with thirteen members present.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the Selectmen, William H. Rowe.

*Voted* to proceed to temporary organization.

Chose Ernest W. Cressey Clerk for the meeting.

Chose William H. Rowe Chairman for the meeting.

*Voted* that the date of the Anniversary be on Wednesday, August 16, 1922, and the place be at Buxton Lower Corner.

The date to be subject to change if later found necessary, and it was left in the power of the Executive Committee.

*Voted* to elect an Executive Committee of five by ballot, and appointed the Clerk to sort and count the votes.

*Voted* to elect the various committees as found on the following pages.

*Voted* that all these committees be given power to enlarge their committees as they deem necessary.

Proceeded to permanent organization:

*Voted* that the temporary Chairman be permanent Chairman.

*Voted* that the temporary Clerk be permanent Secretary.

*Voted* that the Town Treasurer, Herman H. Locke, be Treasurer of this Committee.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5708 SOUTH UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637  
TEL: 773-936-5000

Dear Sirs:

I am pleased to inform you that your application for admission to the Ph.D. program in Chemistry for the fall semester of 1998 has been reviewed and accepted. You will be admitted to the program on a full-time basis. Your admission is contingent upon your successful completion of the required pre-admission tests and the receipt of your financial aid information.

You are invited to visit the University of Chicago campus in Chicago, Illinois, during the summer of 1998. The visit will provide you with an opportunity to meet with your advisor, Dr. [Name], and other faculty members in the department. The visit will also allow you to see the campus and the city of Chicago. The visit is scheduled for the week of July 13-17, 1998. You will be expected to arrive in Chicago on July 13, 1998, and to depart on July 17, 1998. The visit is free of charge, but you will be responsible for your own travel and living expenses during the visit.

You will be expected to arrive in Chicago on August 24, 1998, and to begin your studies in the department on August 25, 1998. You will be assigned to a room in the University of Chicago dormitories. You will be expected to attend the orientation program for new students on August 24-25, 1998. The orientation program will provide you with information about the University of Chicago and the department of Chemistry. You will also meet with your advisor, Dr. [Name], and other faculty members in the department.

If you have any questions about your admission or the visit, please contact the Office of Undergraduate Admissions at the University of Chicago, 5708 South University Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637. The telephone number is 773-936-5000. The fax number is 773-936-5001. The e-mail address is [admissions@uchicago.edu](mailto:admissions@uchicago.edu).

Sincerely,  
[Name]

*One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary*

The Committee of Fifteen organized as follows:

WILLIAM H. ROWE, *Chairman*

ERNEST W. CRESSEY, *Secretary*

HERMAN H. LOCKE, *Treasurer*

*Executive Committee*

REV. C. F. SARGENT, W. H. ROWE, G. E. SAWYER,

E. W. CRESSEY, C. H. WEBSTER

*Publicity Committee*

E. W. CRESSEY, G. E. SAWYER, MRS. H. H. LOCKE,

REV. C. F. SARGENT, F. H. HARGRAVES, MRS. F. H.

HARGRAVES, DR. H. A. OWEN, EUGENE C. CARLL

*Finance Committee*

FRANK WEYMOUTH, REV. F. E. FREESE, H. L. MARTIN,

C. S. BRADBURY, C. H. WEBSTER, A. H. PORTER, F. H.

HARGRAVES, G. M. SAWYER, L. C. TOWLE, E. H. EMERY

*Exercises and Program Committee*

REV. C. F. SARGENT, G. E. SAWYER, J. B. ELDEN, MRS.

J. W. MESERVE, MRS. E. M. HILL, MRS. H. H. LOCKE,

MRS. C. H. WEBSTER, MRS. A. L. BERRY, MISS ELIZA

S. LIBBY

*Grounds Committee*

G. E. SAWYER, G. A. ROUNDS, E. M. HILL,

H. L. MILLIKEN, J. F. NASON, E. H. EASTMAN

*Fifty Years Ago Committee*

H. L. MARTIN, SARAH MOULTON, J. W. MESERVE,

G. E. SAWYER, W. P. ROUNDS, E. B. HANSON

The Commission on the  
Structure of the  
Federal Government  
Report

Part I: Introduction  
Chapter 1: The  
Federal Government

Chapter 2: The  
Executive Branch  
Chapter 3: The  
Legislative Branch

Chapter 4: The  
Judicial Branch  
Chapter 5: The  
Federal Reserve System

Chapter 6: The  
Federal Reserve System  
Chapter 7: The  
Federal Reserve System

Chapter 8: The  
Federal Reserve System  
Chapter 9: The  
Federal Reserve System

Chapter 10: The  
Federal Reserve System  
Chapter 11: The  
Federal Reserve System

*Music Committee*

E. W. CRESSEY, H. E. WALLACE, W. H. ROWE,  
HOWARD DAVIS, W. P. ROUNDS, CECIL DEANE,  
MRS. E. M. HILL, MRS. R. E. FLANDERS

This committee chose Cecil Deane director of Chorus Choir.  
Chose H. E. Wallace and W. H. Rowe to engage a band for the  
day.

*Reception Committee*

DR. HERBERT A. OWEN, MRS. ERNEST W. CRESSEY, MRS. EM-  
ILY SMITH, MRS. HARRY E. WALLACE, at Headquarters Booth.

Albert T. Elwell, Samuel B. Shepard, Wilbur C. Waterman,  
William A. Merrill, T. Varney Smith, Miss Bessie L. Milliken,  
Mrs. James B. Elden, Mrs. Howard G. Wakefield, Mrs. Frank  
Townsend, Mrs. R. Blanche Dean, Mrs. Louise Fellows, Mrs.  
Erle Milliken, Mrs. Edward W. Bodge, Miss Georgie Darrah,  
Miss Mary B. Shepard, Sumner A. Waterman, Alfred Meserve,  
Joseph Sands, Mrs. Philip S. Brooks, Walter Perry, Nellie Lord,  
Annie Cressey Berry, Mrs. Charles H. Webster, Mrs. Herman  
H. Locke.

*Marshal of the Day*

WILLIAM T. SOULE, JR.

*Aide*

PHILIP S. BROOKS

*Police*

S. B. SHEPARD

E. M. HILL

H. L. MARTIN

H. L. MILLIKEN

E. H. EASTMAN

G. A. ROUNDS

J. F. NASON

G. E. SAWYER

General Instructions

The following instructions apply to all forms of the  
General Instructions for the year 1997. They are  
intended to help you understand the instructions  
and to ensure that you provide the information  
required for the correct calculation of your tax.

Read the instructions carefully before you begin to  
fill in the form. The instructions contain important  
information about the form and the information  
you must provide. They also contain information  
about the penalties for not providing the  
information correctly. If you do not provide  
the information correctly, you may be liable for  
penalties. The instructions also contain  
information about the consequences of not  
providing the information correctly. If you do  
not provide the information correctly, you may  
be liable for penalties. The instructions also  
contain information about the consequences of  
not providing the information correctly. If you  
do not provide the information correctly, you  
may be liable for penalties.

Department of the Treasury

Internal Revenue Service

Form 1040-97  
1040-97  
1040-97  
1040-97

U.S. Government  
Washington, D.C.  
20548-0001



STATEMENT OF FUNDS, ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH  
ANNIVERSARY, TOWN OF BUXTON, MAINE

August 16, 1922

|                                       | Dr.        |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| To town appropriation . . . . .       | \$ 400.00  |
| To subscriptions received . . . . .   | 554.00     |
| To received rent of grounds . . . . . | 9.00       |
| To received badges sold . . . . .     | 108.75     |
| To received lumber sold . . . . .     | 208.00     |
|                                       | <hr/>      |
|                                       | \$1,279.75 |
| To unexpended balance . . . . .       | \$38.79    |

|  | Cr.      |
|--|----------|
| July 28  |          |
| By paid Cammel Badge Co., badges . . . . .                     | \$ 75.34 |
| July 31, paid Publicity Committee . . . . .                    | 20.75    |
| Aug. 16, paid George C. Cressey, D.D., expenses . . . . .      | 15.50    |
| Aug. 16, paid Painchaud's Band . . . . .                       | 151.00   |
| Aug. 18, paid Cammell Badge Co., badges . . . . .              | 75.38    |
| Aug. 18, paid C. F. Griffin, decorating . . . . .              | 43.00    |
| Aug. 18, Cecil Deane, music . . . . .                          | 24.74    |
| Aug. 19, paid H. H. Hill, grounds . . . . .                    | 40.00    |
| Aug. 19, paid Mrs. P. S. Brooks, dinners . . . . .             | 35.00    |
| Aug. 21, paid Rev. C. F. Sargent, printing, etc . . . . .      | 37.71    |
| Aug. 21, paid Rev. C. F. Sargent, ribbons . . . . .            | 1.10     |
| Aug. 23, paid Walter M. Hill, labor . . . . .                  | 25.00    |
| Aug. 30, paid S. Seiger, canvass . . . . .                     | 15.00    |
| Aug. 30, paid E. M. Hill, labor . . . . .                      | 6.00     |
| Aug. 30, paid George E. Sawyer, labor . . . . .                | 96.96    |
| Sept. 1, paid P. S. Brooks, moving piano . . . . .             | 10.00    |
| Sept. 1, paid P. S. Brooks, trucking . . . . .                 | 20.00    |
| Sept. 1, paid Frank Quinn, auto expenses for singers . . . . . | 7.50     |
| Sept. 1, paid Z. M. Martin, lumber . . . . .                   | 114.14   |

Annual Report of the Board of Directors

For the year ending December 31, 1900

Presented at the Annual Meeting

of the Board of Directors

of the [Company Name]

The Board of Directors has the honor to present to you the following report for the year ending December 31, 1900. The year has been a successful one for the company, and we are pleased to report that our business has increased in every respect. Our sales have risen to a new high, and our profits have also shown a marked improvement. This is due to the efforts of our management and the cooperation of our employees. We are confident that the future holds many more successes for us, and we are determined to continue our growth and expansion. The Board of Directors is composed of the following members: [List of names]. We are grateful for the support and confidence of our shareholders, and we assure you that we will continue to work hard to increase the value of your investment.

Town of Buxton, Maine

7

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Sept. 1, paid H. S. Palmer, painting banners and material . . . . . | 45.50      |
| Sept. 1, paid Donald Hanson, labor . . . . .                        | 9.00       |
| Sept. 1, paid Everett Goodwin, labor . . . . .                      | 18.37      |
| Sept. 1, paid N. W. Haskell, trucking . . . . .                     | 8.00       |
| Sept. 1, paid A. F. Townsend, labor . . . . .                       | 9.00       |
| Sept. 1, paid G. M. Sawyer, books . . . . .                         | 1.15       |
| Sept. 1, paid to L. L. Bradbury, lumber . . . . .                   | 242.44     |
| Sept. 23, paid G. M. Sawyer, supplies . . . . .                     | 9.00       |
| Oct. 2, paid J. R. Libby Co., flag . . . . .                        | 28.13      |
| Oct. 2, paid J. F. Nason, labor . . . . .                           | 6.50       |
| Oct. 30, paid William Berry, trucking . . . . .                     | 3.00       |
| Dec. 14, paid Watson Phillips, trucking . . . . .                   | 7.00       |
| Dec. 18, paid Ernest Hill and wife, singing . . . . .               | 20.00      |
| Dec. 18, paid O. W. Hayes, trucking . . . . .                       | 4.50       |
| Dec. 18, paid George E. Sawyer, sundry bills paid . . . . .         | 12.00      |
| Dec. 18, paid Rev. C. F. Sargent, telephone bills . . . . .         | 3.25       |
|   | <hr/>      |
|   | \$1,240.96 |

Respectfully submitted,

HERMAN H. LOCKE,

*Treasurer*

The ...

...

...

...

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY, CONGREGATIONAL MEETINGHOUSE, BUXTON  
LOWER CORNER. 1822 — 1922

Order of Exercises, Sunday, August 13, 1922  
10.45 A. M.

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Organ Prelude . . . . .                  | May H. Sargent     |
| Doxology                                 |                    |
| Invocation — Response                    |                    |
| Responsive Reading                       |                    |
| Gloria                                   |                    |
| Hymn                                     |                    |
| Scripture                                |                    |
| Anthem by Choir                          |                    |
| Prayer                                   |                    |
| Solo, "The Silent Voice" . . . . .       | Mr. Thom           |
| Offering — Notices                       |                    |
| Anthem, "Praise Ye the Father" . . . . . | United Choirs      |
| Sermon . . . . .                         | Rev. C. F. Sargent |

TWENTY-FIFTH DORCAS ANNIVERSARY

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Solo, "The Good Shepherd" . . . . .             | <i>Beardsley Van der Water</i><br>Helen Marshall Dolley |
| Historical Sketch . . . . .                     | Annie Hill Locke  |
| Dorcas Hymn written by Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin | Accompanied by Author                                   |
| Prayer  | by Pastor   |
| Centennial Hymn by Nora Archibald Smith         |   |
| Benediction                                     | Rev. C. F. Sargent                                      |

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide. The reaction is catalyzed by the presence of a small amount of potassium iodide.

| Temperature (°C) | Time taken for color to appear (s) |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 10               | 120                                |
| 20               | 60                                 |
| 30               | 30                                 |
| 40               | 15                                 |
| 50               | 8                                  |
| 60               | 4                                  |

From the above table it can be seen that the rate of reaction increases as the temperature increases. This is because the molecules have more energy and are therefore more likely to collide with sufficient energy to overcome the activation energy barrier. The rate of reaction is directly proportional to the temperature.

HISTORICAL SKETCH AND SERMON,  
AUGUST 13, 1922

BY REV. CHARLES F. SARGENT

Gathering here today in this century-old church our thoughts turn with grateful memories to the sturdy men and women who worshipped here and served faithfully their fellow men in the community. On this occasion we not only recall with reverent thoughts those early days and the incidents that stirred their souls but we are also meeting for purposes of worship. The golden words of our text devolve a command upon us to pay grateful tribute to the God of the Ages. Beautiful as are the sentiments clustering around the past, yet even more beautiful may our worship today be of the loving Father who keeps watch over His own. We must never fail in our reverent allegiance to the faith of our fathers and mothers. We can never pay our debt to the inheritance of character which they have bequeathed to us and there are sturdy sons and daughters today who are maintaining and upholding these principles of piety and service.

On this special occasion we must, however, give our thoughts to events associated with this stately edifice which like a sentinel stands guard over the morals of the country-wide inhabitants, who, although many of them never enter the doors of this sacred building, feel that they have proprietary rights in same and respond with generous gifts to its good.

Long before the proprietors of the Narragansett Strip No. 1 invaded the wooded territory at their meeting in the old home state it was voted to have a meetinghouse among the first buildings of the settlement planned for. "On June 11, 1739, it was voted to appoint a committee consisting of Nathaniel Mighill, Isaac Appleton, and Samuel Chase, or the major part of them, to agree with some person or persons to clear some land on the westerly end of the first or second lot known by the letter D in the first division in said township to build a meetinghouse to worship God. The

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1958-1959

*[The following text is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a list of names and possibly titles, possibly related to a faculty or student body for the Philosophy Department at the University of Chicago. The text is arranged in several columns.]*



contents of said building to be 30 feet long and 25 feet wide and 9 feet stud of hewn timber, to be boarded and short shingled, and the said committee are to have house well finished, fit to preach in by the end or last day of September, 1740." These wishes were not promptly executed as the house was not ready for service before the period between October, of 1742, and April, 1743. In 1743 a fort was built on land adjacent to the meetinghouse. The first meetinghouse was built on land back of and near the house now occupied by Miss Georgie Darrah. At the time of the building of this first meetinghouse there were only 15 or 20 men in the settlement, of the number of women no mention was made. Those were the days long before the Sunday School was dreamed of or religious work for youth was conceived by the church. Today on this Anniversary Sunday, a flag is placed on the site of the old meetinghouse, thus mingling sentiment with piety.

We are thus trying to link the past with today and sincerely hope that we are prophets of tomorrow.

As the settlement grew and the inhabitants reached out farther away from the banks of the beautiful Saco, it was deemed necessary to build again, this time a frame structure. This was erected on the site of the present meetinghouse with front facing the road running by the church. July 2, 1760, 15 years before the Revolutionary War it was voted to build the new house of worship and it was to be 45 by 35 feet. It was not completed in 1766 and there was no pulpit for the minister nor were there many vacant pew spaces, which later were used (the sale of which helped to complete the building of the church).

In 1822 the present house of worship was built; and although the Rev. Paul Coffin was pastor 60 years, he never lived to occupy the new meetinghouse. He died in 1821. It was a gala day indeed when the people gathered with pike and pole to raise the timbers of the house on the foundations so carefully laid. Everything was in readiness when consternation seized the hearts of the people. It was discovered that no rum was at hand to stimulate

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom, and the third part is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom, and the third part is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom.

and encourage the workers. A raising with no rum in those days seemed an impossibility. While the people in alarm were wondering what could be done, a great shout arose from the thirsty workers, as Parson Loring was seen coming around the corner with a ten quart pail of rum. This humane act increased the people's love for their pastor, who, in the hour of need, had cared for their thirst as well as their souls. The golden ball placed on the long iron rod above the steeple was 75 feet from the ground, it is now 8 feet shorter than at that time. On the day when the ball was placed in position, James Pennell stood on top of it, much to the fears of those who witnessed the daring feat. We have today in the town a man who recently achieved the same stunt and but for his extreme modesty I would mention his name. Perhaps in looking around you may see the blushes on his cheeks as this tale is told. (Thomas G. Atkinson).

The bell on this house was presented by Mr. Isaac Emery of Boston. Many times it has sent forth its peals over hill and vale, calling the people within hearing of its sound to worship. On patriotic occasions it has performed faithfully its duties. Only recently it was my sad privilege to minister at the funeral of a man who rang it for the first time. So that we of today do not seem so far removed from those days. There is with us today one of our church members who heard the bell on the occasion of its first ringing, Mrs. George H. Libby. Her husband, Mr. Libby, one of our honored veterans, was one of the marshal's aids on the occasion of the centennial exercises 50 years ago.

Many interesting services have been held in this old church. Many faithful and pious men have served the community as pastors of this church. Its first minister was Timothy White who was a supply for six months in 1753; from 1756-1758 a Mr. Tufts preached, followed by a Mr. Thompson. In 1761 the Rev. Paul Coffin, a young man of fine education, was invited to become its first settled minister "at a salary of \$100 in addition to other compensation for his services." Mr. Coffin was very human and

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loved fun as well as learning. Many interesting incidents are related of him during his ministry here. Some of his descendants are with us today and proudly rejoice in the inheritance of character which they have received from their godly foreparent. It was my privilege to sit in the study chair of the revered first pastor recently and I felt very humble and grateful for the privilege of serving in the place which this worthy man filled so nobly for 60 years.

This old meetinghouse has become of new interest as it is the church where the story of "The Old Peabody Pew" had its origin. We are all especially grateful to its eminent author who is with us today and takes part in our exercises. It is only fitting that on this occasion our tribute of gratitude should be expressed in her behalf. In her writings and among a large number of people the meetinghouse is known as Tory Hill Meetinghouse although a recent newspaper item called it the Tony Hill Meetinghouse. Whether this referred to the minister or its members at large, we are not prepared to say, but we do confidently affirm that there are no better people to be found anywhere the country wide who are worthy descendants of the early settlers of our country.

In God's Acre close at hand rests the mortal remains of those who lived and served, who laughed and cried. Their souls go marching on. The records of their deeds are recorded in the Book of Life; memories of them incite us to new and holy purposes; may we never falter in the path of duty and leave a heritage that will be as worthy for those who come after us. This old church was solidly built and has bravely withstood the storms and winds of a century. A loving people has from year to year kept it in order and well repaired. On this anniversary year the generous contribution of many lovers of the old church have helped in new improvements. Our love and thanks go out to them, and their names will be preserved in the records for those who may come after us.

We would be unfaithful to our task if we failed to give credit to the Dorcas Society of Hollis and Buxton who has had a solicitous

## The [illegible] [illegible]

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care during these later years for its preservation. We welcome and honor those of this society who are with us today and in the name of the church thank them for their abiding interest.

Our text for this occasion is in the words found over the platform back of the pulpit, "O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." I take this opportunity to give to my beloved people a parting message of gratitude for their love and care during an eight years' acquaintance among them and I sincerely hope that they may be served in the future by those who will love and endure for you. These have been years of delightful service. I have shared your joys and your sorrows and prayed for you in your needs. If I have failed to tell you your faults, it is not that you have been without them, but because Life's battles consist in overcoming them and victories thus gained are stepping stones to a sure foundation. You have not told me of my failures; your mantle of charity has been large; your ministry of love to pastor and family has been unmeasured. Our obligations are many; our gratitude cannot be expressed. I trust that our ministry may go on so that as the years come and go we may be mutually helped by the influences that have gone forth from our lives. Unity of purpose, sincerity and love in service, and forbearance for each other's weakness with but one goal for achievement, will bring you a success that will receive the "Well done" of our Master. The future holds great opportunities for you. Your work is not ended, the old historic church will go forth in new strength and power as you renew your efforts and bend unwearily to the hard tasks that come to all who win success. Many eyes are focussed upon you. You cannot fail, for you have in your inheritance the same faith, courage, and endurance that your worthy fathers and mothers had in the days of early struggling for the moral and religious uplift of the community. Your children and your neighbor's children will rise and call you blessed as they reap what you have sown and watered in tears. You must not falter because the work seems hard. It is hardship and sacrifices that win and the future will hold its rewards for all faithful and humble service.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives and actions of countless individuals and the events that have shaped our planet. From the dawn of civilization to the present day, the human story is one of constant change and evolution. The early years of our species are marked by a struggle for survival, as our ancestors sought to adapt to their environments and overcome the challenges of a harsh world. Over time, however, the human mind began to flourish, and we began to build societies, create art, and explore the unknown. The history of the world is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of the human spirit, and it is a story that continues to unfold before our eyes. The events of the past have shaped the world we live in today, and they will continue to shape the world of the future. As we look back on the history of the world, we are struck by the sheer scale of the human endeavor and the incredible achievements that have been accomplished. The history of the world is a story of hope and possibility, and it is a story that inspires us to strive for a better future for all.



CENTENNIAL HYMN, TORY HILL MEETING HOUSE,  
1822-1922

(Tune, "*Auld Lang Syne*")

## I

As holy Temples rose of old,  
Through kings and prophets' thought,  
So rose this house in days of yore,  
By prayer and labour wrought.

*Refrain*

One hundred years this house has stood,  
One hundred years today;  
God grant its light may shine as bright  
One hundred years away!

## II

Around those shrines of Orient  
The tropic breezes blow;  
Cold stands our own and virgin white,  
Pure as its native snow.

*Refrain*

## III

Of cedar trees from Lebanon,  
Was Israel's temple built;  
Of olive wood and precious stones,  
All gold and silver gilt.

*Refrain*

## IV

Our shrine is but a simple one,  
New England's fir and pine;  
Its jewels are its humble saints,  
Whose lives in glory shine.

*Refrain*

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FIRST PARISH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, KNOWN AS "THE TORY HILL." BUILT IN 1822



V

But wheresoe'r His temples rise,  
Whate'er the clime or sod,  
One need, one thought has built them all,  
The upward urge to God.

*Refrain*

— *Nora Archibald Smith, 1922.*

## HISTORY OF THE DORCAS SOCIETY

BY ANNIE HILL LOCKE

“This woman — called Dorcas — was full of good works and alms deeds which she did.”

The Dorcas Society of the First Congregational Church at Buxton Lower Corner was organized at the home of Mrs. William Moulton, Salmon Falls, on Nov. 23, 1897, during the pastorate of Rev. Frank H. Baker.

The officers elected were: Sarah D. Moulton, President; Mrs. Jane C. Akers, Treasurer; and Mrs. F. H. Baker, Secretary. A committee consisting of Mrs. F. H. Baker, Elizabeth Chadbourne Elden, and Mrs. James D. Woodman was chosen to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the Society, which was read and accepted at the meeting on December 24, 1897. The records tell us that on March 11, 1898, a box was packed and sent to Pleasant Hill, Tennessee. The first gentlemen's night was observed with Mrs. E. B. Hanson on September 28, 1898, and Kate Douglas Wiggin delighted her audience with selections from “The Birds' Christmas Carol,” and her sister, Miss Nora A. Smith, with a very interesting story.

The first Harvest Supper was held on September 20, 1899, at Sanderson's Hall, and the first sale and entertainment was held December 14 and 15 at the same hall. The question was raised, “what to do with the funds in the treasury,” was considered and

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

ESQ.

1704

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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

ESQ.

1704

it was voted to reserve ten dollars for buying materials for the use of the society, and the remainder to go towards the repairs on the church.

Thus began the Dorcas Society in its care of this church, and on July 1, 1902, it was voted to assist in painting the church and that the sum donated should not exceed \$50. A sale and garden party was held with Mrs. Helen E. Bradbury August 14, 1902, and the money raised was used in repairing the church roof and belfry, the furnace and chimney. In 1903 a new furnace was installed in the church. In June, 1904, the Dorcas Society gave \$40 on the minister's salary. In the fall they painted, redecorated and carpeted the church; also voted to insure it, which it has continued.

The first reading by Mrs. Riggs was given in the church on September 7th and 8th, 1905, and was very successful. "The Old Peabody Pew" was written the same year and dedicated to the Dorcas Society. Repairs on the parsonage were much needed, and it was thoroughly renovated and insurance placed upon it; new hymn and service books were purchased for the church.

At a meeting on October 16, 1907, a strong feeling was expressed that the Society was greatly in need of a hall of its own and action was soon taken in regard to securing one. As the power, activities and usefulness of the Society had greatly increased it was legally incorporated on November 20, 1907, under the name of The Dorcas Society of Hollis and Buxton; its purposes were defined as literary, musical, charitable, sociable, religious and benevolent work.

Its annual fairs and lawn parties at Quillcote-on-the-Saco, and readings at the Tory Hill Meetinghouse have met with wonderful success.

In September, 1909, it was voted to contribute the sum of \$100 towards the minister's salary, which has been continued to the present time, and \$35 was given to aid in repairs of the Salmon Falls schoolhouse. The first Dorcas Sunday was observed by attending church in 1910 with an appropriate sermon by the pastor,

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Rev. Robert G. Harbutt, and the "Hymn of Friendship," written by Kate Douglas Wiggin was sung.

More repairs were done by the Society — painting the pews and purchasing cushions for the same.

The Dorcas Society keeps the historic meetinghouse and the parsonage at Buxton Lower Corner in thorough repair. It contributes annually to the salary fund of the parish. It also makes donations to the work of the various objects connected with Village Improvement. It has for its avowed purpose the up building of all that is good in the life of the community. The old railway station at Bar Mills was purchased and moved to a lot given by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Berry, and was named the "First Congregational Church, Parish and Neighborhood House."

The Society gave liberally to the building fund, and purchased a piano from the sale of "Dorcas Dishes" (a cook book), the first edition of 1,000 copies being privately printed in 1911. The bell was given by Miss Nora D. Woodman of New York, and a flag was given in memory of a beloved member — Sally Akers Ely.

The parish house was dedicated during the pastorate of Rev. Robert G. Harbutt.

During the World War the members enrolled in the Red Cross and did valiant service.

Our Honorary President, Kate Douglas Wiggin, directed personally several performances of her renowned play, "The Old Peabody Pew," which was successful in every way. The Dorcas Society has a large membership of active non-resident and life members.

The present officers (1922) are: Mrs. J. W. Meserve, President; Mrs. G. H. Knox, Vice President; Miss Sarah D. Moulton, Treasurer; Mrs. H. H. Locke, Secretary; Mrs. A. L. Berry, Auditor; Miss Nora A. Smith, Mrs. J. D. Woodman, Mrs. Mary Foster, Miss Sarah J. Morton, and Mrs. Maud Whittaker, Trustees.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the State, as provided for by the Act of the 19th of March, 1878, and as amended by the Act of the 19th of March, 1880, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1882, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1884, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1886, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1888, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1890, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1892, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1894, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1896, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1898, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1900, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1902, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1904, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1906, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1908, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1910, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1912, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1914, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1916, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1918, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1920, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1922, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1924, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1926, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1928, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1930, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1932, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1934, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1936, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1938, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1940, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1942, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1944, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1946, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1948, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1950, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1952, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1954, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1956, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1958, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1960, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1962, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1964, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1966, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1968, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1970, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1972, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1974, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1976, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1978, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1980, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1982, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1984, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1986, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1988, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1990, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1992, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1994, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1996, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 1998, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2000, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2002, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2004, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2006, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2008, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2010, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2012, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2014, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2016, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2018, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2020, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2022, and by the Act of the 19th of March, 2024.

## HYMN OF FELLOWSHIP, DORCAS SOCIETY, 1897-1922

## I

O God, our friend throughout the years,  
 Our guide along life's way,  
 Be Thou with us in song and prayer,  
 While we our homage pay.  
 'Tis friendship makes the world so fair,  
 'Tis that has blest our task;  
 That we may still together toil  
 Is all the boon we ask.

## II

We bring Thee, Lord, our deeds and alms,  
 And all we do below;  
 We dedicate them now to Thee,  
 Like Dorcas long ago.  
 Bless Thou the work that we have wrought  
 In friendship side by side.  
 If it be goodly in Thy sight,  
 Lord, let it then abide!

K. D. W.

SALMON FALLS TRIBUTE TO EARLY SETTLERS OF  
 BUXTON AT PLEASANT POINT

Program, Monday, Aug. 14, 1922

Singing—America . . . . . Audience  
 Prayer . . . . . Rev. Charles F. Sargent  
 March and Decoration of Graves by Children  
 Song—Words by Miss Nora A. Smith . . . . . Children  
 In Memoriam . . . . . Algernon S. Dyer

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 100

BY

AND

Original Song . . . . . by Mrs. Helen Marshall Dolley  
 Early Days in Salmon Falls . . . . . Gibeon E. Bradbury  
 Singing — Doxology . . . . . Audience  
 Benediction . . . . . Rev. Charles F. Sargent

PICNIC DINNER AT PLEASANT POINT

After-dinner speeches by Mrs. George C. Riggs,  
 Judge George L. Emery and others.

*Committee of Arrangements*

- MISS GEORGIE DARRAH, *Chairman*  
 MRS. JAMES B. ELDEN, *Secretary and Treasurer*  
 MRS. AUSTIN G. GORHAM  
 MRS. CHARLES S. D. NICHOLS  
 MRS. DUNCAN M. INNES  
 MISS SARAH D. MOULTON

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE

We were favored with a perfect day and a cloudless sky. All of this part of the town was in gala dress for the occasion, with flags and bunting floating everywhere. The day was ushered in by the ringing of church bells all over town at 7 o'clock for five minutes. From every home the stars and stripes were displayed and all business was stopped so that everyone could attend the exercises. This was the climax of a three days' celebration, Sunday at the church, August 13; Monday at Pleasant Point, August 14; and Wednesday on the Common, August 16. At Buxton Lower Corner, where the exercises were held, large banners were strung across every road leading to the Common with the word "Welcome," and the dates, 1772-1922. The First Parish Church

1870  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting of the Council, held on the 15th of December, 1869.

Mr. J. H. [Name]  
Mr. [Name]  
Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]  
Mr. [Name]  
Mr. [Name]  
Mr. [Name]  
Mr. [Name]  
Mr. [Name]

THE SOCIETY'S OFFICE

The office of the Society is situated at No. 1, [Address], [City]. The office is open from 10 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on all days except Sundays and public holidays. The office is managed by the Secretary, who is assisted by the Treasurer and the Librarian. The Secretary is also responsible for the general administration of the Society's affairs. The Treasurer is responsible for the financial management of the Society, and the Librarian is responsible for the management of the Society's library. The office is open to all members of the Society, and to all persons who are interested in the Society's work.

and all houses in that vicinity were elaborately decorated with flags and bunting.

In the center of the Common facing the meetinghouse a pavilion was erected and over the front was the legend "Buxton Welcomes Her Sons and Daughters." The pavilion seats were reserved for those who attended the Centennial in 1872, Painchaud's Band, the chorus choir and the speakers of the day.

Just outside the grounds booths were erected where lunches, ice cream and cool drinks were served. At the Headquarters Booth a guest book was kept and badges were sold by the Reception Committee. At the "Crossways," the summer home of A. L. T. Cummings, there were two booths on the lawn, one for the Dorcas Society's Fair, and the other for Kate Douglas Wiggin where autographed copies of her books were sold. A flagpole was loaned by Groveville citizens. Hundreds of Buxton's sons and daughters returned home today to help celebrate her One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary. They came in automobiles instead of with horses and top buggies as they did fifty years ago.

At 9 o'clock a goodly number of school children marched from the graded school building to the Common headed by Painchaud's Band of Biddeford, and escorted by the marshal of the day, William T. Soule, Jr., and his aide, Philip S. Brooks.

There were representatives of three wars present, viz.: Civil War, George H. Libby; Spanish War, Ernest W. Cressey; World War, about twenty members of Harold F. Hutchinson Post, Arthur T. Sawyer, Commander.

The program was opened by the Rev. Charles F. Sargent, president of the day, who called the people to order and asked them to keep absolute silence for just a moment with bowed heads as a tribute to the early settlers of Buxton.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first European settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years were characterized by westward expansion and the growth of industry. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the rise of the Progressive Era, which focused on social reform and the regulation of business. The World Wars of the 20th century tested the nation's resolve and led to its emergence as a global superpower. The latter half of the century was marked by the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War, which challenged the nation's values and led to significant social and political changes. Today, the United States continues to face new challenges and opportunities in a rapidly changing world.





100TH ANNIVERSARY OF BUXTON, 1872



150TH ANNIVERSARY OF BUXTON, 1922



ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF BUX-  
TON, MAINE, AT BUXTON LOWER CORNER,  
1772-1922

Program, Wednesday, August 16, 1922

FORENOON

- 9.00 Band Concert . . . . Painchaud's Band, Biddeford
- 9.30 Music, Selection . . . . . Band
- 9.35 Opening Remarks . . . . . President of Day
- 9.40 Hymn, "Come Thou Almighty King" . . . . Chorus
- 9.45 Anniversary Prayer . . . . . Rev. F. E. Freese
- 9.50 Solo . . . . . Ernest J. Hill
- 9.55 Address of Welcome . . . . . H. L. Milliken
- 10.10 Response . . . . . Lincoln Owen
- 10.25 Music, Selection . . . . . Band
- 10.30 Fifty Years Ago . . . . . George E. Sawyer
- 10.40 Music, "Hymn of the Homeland" . . . . . Chorus
- 10.45 Reading of Letters . . . . . Secretary
- 11.05 Music, "Praise Ye the Father" . . . . . Chorus
- 11.10 Tribute to Early Settlers . . . . . Eugene C. Carll
- 11.20 Music, "America" . . . . . Chorus and All with Band

NOON HOUR

Renewing old acquaintances. Registering in Anniversary Book. Re-union of those here fifty years ago. Ball Game at Wayside Park. West Buxton vs. Bar Mills, 12 innings, score 8 to 4 in favor of West Buxton.

AFTERNOON

- 2.00 Band Concert . . . . . Painchaud's Band, Biddeford
- 2.30 Music, Selection . . . . . Band
- 2.35 Historical Address . . . . . Ernest W. Cressey
- 3.05 Music, Duet . . . . . Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Hill
- 3.10 Speeches from Visitors

Kate Douglas Wiggin and Others

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RESEARCH REPORT

| Sample No. | Weight (g) | Volume (ml) | Density (g/ml) | Notes |
|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------|
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| 120        | 10.00      | 10.00       | 1.000          |       |

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
RESEARCH REPORT

1950

- 3.30 Ode . . . . . Written by Mrs. Andrew L. Berry  
Chorus
- 3.35 Orator of the Day—Rev. George Crosswell Cressey, Ph.  
D., D.D., Church of the Redeemer, Brighton, N. Y.  
Music, "America the Beautiful" . . . . . Chorus  
Our Soldiers—1775, 1812, 1846, G. A. R., Spanish War  
and World War.  
Presentation of Soldier's Roll by President of the Day  
Response . . . . . R. Blanche Dean  
Presentation of Flag . . . . . A. G. Wiley, M.D.  
Response . . . . . Arthur T. Sawyer  
Music, "Should Old Acquaintance Be Forgotten"  
Chorus and All with Band  
Benediction . . . . . Rev. F. E. Freese

Among the speakers of the afternoon will be Judge George L. Emery, Lincoln Owen, A. L. T. Cummings, Rev. F. E. Freese, Mrs. Helen Marshall Dolley, Kate Douglas Wiggin, George H. Libby and Algernon S. Dyer.

#### OPENING ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT OF THE DAY

BY REV. CHARLES F. SARGENT

*Fellow Citizens and Friends:*

The auspicious hour has arrived to which we have eagerly looked forward when we are to observe the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Buxton. Today it is our purpose to link the present with the past and revive in memory and in history the events that have made our town of interest to us. If the past has been made glorious in achievement, shall *we* not also, sturdy sons and daughters of New England, see the future full of promise, and make ourselves worthy of those who have gone on before by our deeds as citizens and patriots. Like many another of our Maine towns Buxton has sent forth illustrious

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Chicago, Illinois 60637  
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men and women who have brought honor and renown to our community. On an occasion like this we are living in the past and in the present. The program which we present today has been prepared with care and will express, we fervently wish, the best sentiments that an occasion like this should give birth to. We are living for tomorrow as the worthy men and women of the past have lived for us and our hope is that they may carry on the purposes and keep before them the ideals of noble manhood and womanhood and citizenship. With these remarks I declare the exercises of the day opened.

### ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BY HERBERT L. MILLIKEN

*Mr. Chairman, Fellow Citizens, Distinguished Guests:*

On this historic spot within the sound of the ever murmuring Saco — as it caresses our western boundary — within the shadow of that venerable church whose existence, coupled with that of its predecessors dates back well nigh one hundred and eighty years, with its adjoining churchyard in whose sacred soil rests all that is mortal of some of the early settlers as well as many who are near and dear to us, in behalf of the residents of Buxton, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the festivities and enjoyments of the day.

We have with us a large company of men and women who now are past the meridian of life and who, as young men and maidens fair, or as boys and girls, attended the one hundredth anniversary. Today as we celebrate the one hundred fiftieth anniversary, the joy may be tinged with sadness as it marks the fleetness of passing years and forcibly reminds us of the shortness of human life. We thank you for your presence.

Here, too, are the soldiers of Buxton, the rapidly thinning band, that stormed the shell swept heights of Lookout Mountain, with-

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stood the terrific charges at Gettysburg and Antietam, that the black man might be free. Again in '98 you responded in freedom's cause, by your efforts, removing the yoke of bondage from Cuba and retaliating for the loss of the Battleship Maine. Last but not least, you of the World War, you, who helped demonstrate that "might is not right," you, whose entry marked the turning point of that titanic struggle for the supremacy of the world. Soldiers of Buxton, we welcome you.

Native born sons and daughters of Buxton, who have adopted homes in neighboring cities and towns in nearby or distant states, some of whom have made long pilgrimages that they might worship at this shrine today. With open arms we greet you. With open hearts we welcome you. It was here that first you beheld the light of day, where many of your fondest and dearest recollections must ever cluster. Here in these schools, these churches and these homes were developed those elements — perseverance, determination and force — that, in part, are the foundation of your subsequent careers. A vast number of the sons and daughters have left the old homes to engage in nearly every department of human activity and we, who remained to keep the home fires burning, have been cheered and strengthened by the realization that men and women who have climbed to the top of that mythical ladder, success, would, if asked their native place, reply Buxton, Maine. And this day Buxton claims her own. Your adopted homes must, on this occasion, relinquish their hold. The associations incident to honored achievement must bow to cherished memories — memories time cannot erase. On the morrow, the events of this day will be history. You will return to your chosen paths — filled, we trust, with sweeter love, greater reverence for Old Buxton and its people, and bearing the knowledge that those you leave are encouraged and made happy that you have been home once more.

The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a book or a long article, but the characters are too light to transcribe accurately. The layout suggests a standard page with a header and several lines of body text.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BY LINCOLN OWEN

*Master of Rice School, Boston, Mass.*

*Mr. Chairman and Fellow Townsmen:*

I am glad to witness the spirit of enterprise which has prompted the citizens of the Town of Buxton to undertake the celebration of this one hundred fiftieth anniversary of incorporation. I was present at the exercises in 1872. It is a great privilege to be present upon this occasion and I esteem it a high honor to participate in the formal exercises.

Your preparations are adequate and your welcome has been most cordial. In behalf of this great army of sons and daughters of Buxton, residents as well as those who have returned for this celebration, I wish to thank you most heartily for your cordial welcome and for these arrangements for our comfort, instruction, and enjoyment. This group for which I speak primarily is a large one and a distinguished one. In 1870 the population of Buxton was 2,546; in 1920 it was 1,560—a loss of about 40%. Can this migration from a country town be viewed in any other light than a distinct loss to the town?

This is not China. In China because of an excessive devotion to ancestor worship all children settle near the ancestral home that they may be able to visit the graves of their fathers many times a year. The result is that the Chinese have stripped eastern China of surface products to such an extent that the lack of vegetation threatens disaster to that entire people.

Some migration from a farming community is necessary because there is not farm land enough for all. Land for a farm will support a family of five on forty acres. Forty acres of land, when used for industrial purposes, will support five thousand people. The welfare of cities and industrial centers is greatly enhanced by this constant addition of the country-bred.

THE  
UNIVERSITY OF  
THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
IN SENATE  
January 13, 1914

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE,  
MAY 10, 1913

ALBANY:  
J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER,  
1914

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
ALBANY

ALBANY: J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER, 1914

What changes and improvements in this town are evident to a critical observer after fifty years of life and progress?

1. That the roads are far better than they were fifty years ago.
2. That the mail is delivered daily at every door free of charge.
3. That most houses have telephone service.
4. That the work-day for men has been shortened. I got the surprise of my life the first time I saw haymakers sit down in the shade after dinner and smoke for a half an hour.
5. That the work-day for housewives does not show the same improvement, though I have found, in many homes running water at the sink, a great reduction in the work upon milk, and, in some cases, the use of bakery bread.
6. That at the last count there were one hundred thirty-nine automobiles in the town. There is one automobile for every eleven of the population. The ratio in the state is 1 to 12, in the nation, 1 to 11.9. Buxton leads both state and nation at the receiving end of the automobile industry.
7. That the school plan is far better. You have a town high school; we had no high school. You have consolidated schools for the younger children. You always have some students at college. We had very few in 1872. When you provide high schools, normal schools and colleges you inevitably draw some of the young people away from farm life. Because of education, experience and ambition many of these graduates will leave home and find their fields of service elsewhere. Free trade in brains and workers is best for individuals and is essential to the life of the nation.

Does Buxton get its fair share of these trained workers?

I understand that your high school principal for the coming year is a local man—a college graduate and a grandson of my own esteemed teacher, Mr. Horace Harmon.

One of the serious problems confronting the medical colleges of the country is to get an adequate number of men to prepare to

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America. These early pioneers faced many hardships as they sought to build a new life in a new land. Over time, the colonies grew and developed their own unique characteristics. The struggle for independence from British rule led to the birth of a new nation. The United States has since grown into a powerful and influential country, with a rich and diverse culture. The challenges it has faced, from the American Revolution to the Civil War, and from the Great Depression to the Vietnam War, have shaped its identity and values. Today, the United States continues to evolve and adapt to the changing world around it.

be general practitioners. Every medical student wants to become a specialist. Many country towns are already without any resident physician. Buxton, however, is fortunate in having three doctors. According to the Maine Year Book she has four clergymen. There are no lawyers and probably no quarrels.

Is it possible and desirable to keep this town strictly a farming community? On many accounts "yes." Can it be done? "No." In the town report, more than half of the valuation is reported non-resident property. Without this non-resident tax it would be impossible to provide for the town needs upon the present scale. Urban conditions and employment in industries are more and more penetrating every community. In the state of Maine only about twenty-five per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture. And yet many a farming community with a greatly reduced population has more than doubled the value of its agricultural production because of the use of modern machinery and more efficient methods.

When Victor Emmanuel I became King of Italy he said, "If I am to have a prosperous reign, I must have an employed people."

Evidences of prosperity in this town are seen in the well-kept farms, in modern tools, in approved stock, and in a happy, contented, busy people.

You have not yet found it necessary to form a New England bloc similar to the "Farm Bloc" in Congress nor a New England bloc similar to the Northwest Products Association where every newspaper, every assembly of farmers and business men, and every school united to make this slogan effective, "Buy no outside article, when a northwest product can be made to serve your need." This coöperative action over a wide area changed a period of depression into a period of prosperity.

In naming important changes that may be seen by the casual observer I purposely omitted one of the newer agencies which has already a fine record of accomplishment throughout the country, and which is an agency of great promise for the future. I mean

...the first part of the ... the second part of the ... the third part of the ...

...the fourth part of the ... the fifth part of the ... the sixth part of the ...

...the seventh part of the ... the eighth part of the ... the ninth part of the ...

...the tenth part of the ... the eleventh part of the ... the twelfth part of the ...

...the thirteenth part of the ... the fourteenth part of the ... the fifteenth part of the ...

...the sixteenth part of the ... the seventeenth part of the ... the eighteenth part of the ...

...the nineteenth part of the ... the twentieth part of the ... the twenty-first part of the ...

...the twenty-second part of the ... the twenty-third part of the ... the twenty-fourth part of the ...

...the twenty-fifth part of the ... the twenty-sixth part of the ... the twenty-seventh part of the ...



the Farm Bureau. Through the publications of the Farm Bureau, the demonstrations of its agents, and the club activities of its local workers, there is provided an economical means of acquiring better methods of procedure in every line of farm activity.

You have better schools. You should have better health agencies. In spite of our congestion in large cities, the children as a whole are in far better physical condition than country children.

In 1906 The School Committee of Boston gave a hearing on this question, "What more should be done to improve the health of school children?"

The opinions of the doctors, publicists, and clergymen may be summed up as follows: "More money that we may have more doctors that we may have healthier children."

The school people said, "School nurses that children may be kept in school and some care of the teeth that innocent children may be protected from the baleful results of parental ignorance, parental carelessness, and parental poverty."

Within one year school nurses were employed and a systematic plan was put in force to care for the teeth of school children.

A school of 1,000 pupils had in 1907 96-97% defective. In 1921 43% defective. In a well-to-do district there were 95% defective.

The war showed that the care of teeth and better feeding were vital needs. They are needs just as imperative in times of peace.

By better health agencies I mean better care of the teeth of children, better feeding of children of school age, and better training in health habits.

We are here, Mr. Chairman, to renew our interest in the town of Buxton, to witness the prosperity of its people, to fraternize together. We live not alone in the present and in our hopes and plans, but increasingly in our memories.

The experiences of this eventful day will long be a pleasant memory to us all for many years to come.

I wish again to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and this assembly

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a report or a letter, containing several lines of text per paragraph. The content is too blurry to transcribe accurately.]

for your cordial welcome and for your kindly patience in listening to this brief inventory of progress and prosperity in this good old town.

## FIFTY YEARS AGO, HALF A CENTURY

BY GEORGE E. SAWYER

*Mr. President and Chairman:*

Shall we for just a few minutes pause in our rush and consider the conditions of those days?

Take our schools for instance, one of the most important things to be considered; at that time some fourteen or fifteen in number in town. Each one a little republic all by itself, with its agent who, in his own opinion, was one of the most important men in town.

And when the day for "School Meeting" came — who shall be agent and whom will he engage for female teacher were very important questions to be considered, especially by the young voters, if *she* should happen to be good looking. And whoever saw one who was not? The three R's were taught and their importance impressed upon the pupils.

It was not considered necessary to teach for one year "French" or any of the Dead Languages (that ought to be buried) which no one could speak, and, if spoken, no one could understand.

None of the "Improved Methods" which we now endure had been instituted fifty years ago.

Some of the schools would have as many as fifty pupils and I recall one which had sixty-five scholars. All were taught by the same teacher, usually a man in winter, and a woman in summer.

Take our roads in town. How were they "fixed" in those days? Who will be "Road or Highway Surveyor," will it be "Bill Smith," a man who will make us work out our tax in full, or "Jim Brown" who will let us "Pitch Coppers" and eat "Liquid Apples" a part of the time? But we had good roads just the same and all these questions were usually settled about right.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
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STATE OF ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC  
The following information is being provided to the public for their information.

On January 1, 1998, the State of Illinois will begin to collect a new tax on the sale of certain goods. This tax will be levied at a rate of 1.5% on the net sales price of the goods. The tax will be collected by the State of Illinois and will be used to fund certain public programs. The tax will be levied on the sale of certain goods, including but not limited to, the sale of certain food products, clothing, and other goods. The tax will be levied on the net sales price of the goods, which is the sales price less any discounts, trade-in allowances, and other adjustments. The tax will be levied on the sale of goods by a retailer, and the retailer will be responsible for collecting the tax from the consumer and remitting it to the State of Illinois. The tax will be levied on the sale of goods by a retailer, and the retailer will be responsible for collecting the tax from the consumer and remitting it to the State of Illinois.

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What about social conditions and entertainments?

True, we had no movies, no phonographs, or canned music of any kind, but we had sociables, singing schools, and neighborhood parties where all met on the same level, and if some of the young ladies were afraid to "Go Home in the Dark" there would be some young man who for a small consideration collected at the door would walk miles to protect her even if going away from his own home.

And the "Huskings," "Apple Bees," and the "Baked Bean Supper" afterwards. After these had been disposed of some fiddler would appear, and "Hull's Victory," "Boston Fancy" and possibly a "Four Cornered Reel" would enliven the scene.

Pretty good times fifty years ago.

We had no telephones at that time and very few daily papers.

And so people were obliged to go to church Sunday morning to get the news for there were no Granges Saturday nights and people must gossip somewhere.

I might go on at length but time is precious today. The Committee is getting nervous, so I shall briefly refer to some of the incidents and events of the day we celebrated fifty years ago. I shall not take time to tell how the pavilion in which the exercises were held was built, but it was located in the "Woodman Field" in the rear of the church, the field is now a part of the cemetery.

And if you care to step up just beyond the northwest corner of the church you will see a post, and looking westerly across the cemetery you may see another, marking the bounds of the cemetery at that time.

It will seem as you look as if all the people in town fifty years ago had been placed there since.

But some of the "Dyers" of fifty years ago are still "Living." Some of the "Everlasting Hills" are present, and some of the "Sawyers" are still sawing away.

I well recall the early morning hours of the day. People from all parts of the town began to arrive, some in single teams, some

The American Revolution

The American Revolution was a period of political and military struggle that led to the creation of the United States of America. It began in 1763 with the end of the Seven Years' War and culminated in 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris. The revolution was fought between the thirteen American colonies and Great Britain. The colonies sought independence from British rule, citing grievances such as taxation without representation and the lack of a say in their own government. The revolution was a turning point in American history, leading to the establishment of a new nation based on the principles of liberty and democracy.

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in carryalls, and a big lot in haycarts, for we had no "Fords" and autos then, and all were loaded to capacity, the old, middle aged and the young.

And while little attention was given to "Style" still the ladies "Bustled" around quite a bit, but no skirts at half mast were seen.

When the early morning train arrived at the Bar Mills station it brought two military companies from Portland. They were met by the Bar Mills Brass Band, the late Andrew L. Berry, leader. Soon they appeared coming down the road and if some of them couldn't keep step with their own music we were proud of them just the same. And I would have given up all hopes of being President if I could have been a member of that band.

They had no sooner arrived when looking down Saco Road we saw a solid mass of teams with Dover, N. H., Band in the lead. They met on this Common and the procession was formed where the pavilion now is, and when formed, led by the bands they marched to the grounds.

And history which is too little appreciated, written by our own townsman the late Joel M. Marshall, gives you accounts in full.

Time is up, I will close, I cannot offer Toast for it would necessarily be "Dry Toast," but I will offer this sentiment:

Buxton, the dearest spot to me on earth, the place where the sun shines the brightest, the moonbeams fall the softest, the birds sing the sweetest, and the flowers are the most fragrant, where our young men are the bravest, and (it is said) our girls kiss the sweetest, Long may SHE endure!

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the subject, and to a description of the various forms of the disease. It is shown that the disease is caused by a parasite which is transmitted from one animal to another by the agency of flies. The parasite is described as a small, oval, yellowish body, which is found in the blood and in the organs of the affected animals. It is shown that the disease is fatal to all animals, and that it is highly contagious. The paper concludes with a description of the various forms of the disease, and a list of the animals which are affected by it.

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## LETTERS

STATE OF MAINE  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
AUGUSTA

*Dear Mr. Sargent:*

June fifteenth, 1922.

It is very kind of you to ask me to come to Buxton on the sixteenth of August next and I shall keep your invitation in mind. Just at the present moment, however, I am not able to make a definite arrangement as my plans for August are not yet formulated. I assure you, however, that I should enjoy being with you and will make an effort to come, although I should not want you to consider this a definite acceptance.

I thank you and the members of your committee for your cordial invitation and later on will communicate with you.

Cordially yours,

P. P. BAXTER

*Governor of Maine.*

To

Rev. Charles F. Sargent,  
Buxton, Maine.

GOVERNOR SENDS MESSAGE OF REGRET  
TO BUXTON PEOPLE

BUXTON, Aug. 16 (Special.)—Among the greetings received at the anniversary exercises held at Buxton Wednesday was the following from Governor Baxter:

“Give my regrets. I can’t attend the Buxton One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary, but I should enjoy being with you. Extend my gratification to the people and say I wish every town in Maine an old home day and reunion each year. I hear you are having a most enjoyable time.

(Signed) PERCIVAL P. BAXTER.”

1911-12

1911-12

1911-12

1911-12

The University of Chicago has been the recipient of a large amount of money from the public and private sources. The amount of money received from the public is about \$1,000,000 per year. The amount of money received from private sources is about \$500,000 per year. The total amount of money received is about \$1,500,000 per year. This money is used for the maintenance of the University and for the support of the faculty and students.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1911-12

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New York City, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1922.

To the citizens of the town of Buxton; to her veterans of the World War, my beloved comrades; to her teachers whom I highly respect and her students for whom I bespeak kind encouragement; to the members of her churches and her fraternal societies who have done so much good; to her fathers and mothers whose opportunities are so great and whose responsibilities are so magnificent; to her children who have in their power her future advancement; to her people whom I love; and especially to the boys and girls with whom I went to school in days gone by and in whose success and happiness I am ever interested:

I send you, sons and daughters of Buxton, my kindest greetings on your celebration of the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the town and offer the following sentiment:

ALL HONOR to the splendid men and women who, in the Providence of God, by industry, thrift, intelligence, kindness and honesty, established the town of Buxton and worked valiantly for her advancement.

ALL ENCOURAGEMENT AND COÖPERATION to the men and women, the boys and girls of today, who are adding to her happiness, advancing her religious, educational and fraternal work and upholding her high standards of righteousness and truth.

ALL WELCOME to the future generations and to those who may come to dwell with the splendid people of the town of Buxton; may they in a spirit of Christian patriotism promote the best interests of the town and continue the work in which loyal and devoted men and women have been so long engaged.

Very respectfully,  
LOREN M. HARMON.

Los Altos, Calif., July 31, 1922.

MR. ERNEST W. CRESSEY,  
Buxton, Maine.

*Dear Sir and Fellow Townsman:*

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF [illegible]

Know all men by these presents, that [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Mrs. Hopkinson and myself, to attend the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Buxton, our birthplace.

We had the pleasure of attending the One Hundredth Anniversary together with our month-old daughter, now Mrs. Ethelyn J. Muzzy of Spokane, Wash., and it would give us great pleasure to be with you at the proposed celebration. We have wandered far from the old home town and have known many changes and experienced, like others, many joys and sorrows, but there always remains in our hearts soft spots of affection for the old historic town and for old friends and acquaintances. We predict a successful and an enjoyable occasion and we hope to receive a detailed account of the same.

May peace and prosperity rest upon and abide with all the people of Buxton is the earnest wish of

MR. AND MRS. E. B. HOPKINSON.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 9th, 1922.

MR. ERNEST W. CRESSEY,  
Corresponding Secretary of the Committee for the One  
Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Town of Buxton,  
Maine.

*Dear Sir:*

I am in receipt of your favor of the 1st instant, asking me to write a letter to be read at your celebration on the 16th of this month, and I am reminded of a Bar Mills story that my father used to tell.

In the days when Ellis B. Usher was active in the sawmill business, he also ran a store. There was a big fireplace in the store, around which the village men folks used to congregate on winter evenings to discuss the important questions of the day.

One evening, quite late, but two of these customers were left;

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of independent auditors in ensuring the reliability of financial statements.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of the Board of Directors in overseeing the company's financial health. It states that the Board is responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements prepared by management. The text also discusses the Board's duty to ensure that the company's financial policies are sound and that the company is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of financial reporting. It explains that the company's financial statements should be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The text also discusses the importance of providing clear and concise disclosures of all material financial information to investors and other stakeholders. Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the company's commitment to transparency and accountability in its financial reporting.

“Joe,” on one side of the fireplace, “Ben,” on the other. After some minutes, “Ben” broke the silence with:

“‘Joe’ goin’ home bymeby, putty soon, when ye git ready?”

“Joe” deliberated, then answered, slowly —

“Yaas, bymeby, putty soon, when I git ready!”

“Ben” pondered a moment or two silently, then broke out with:

“Waal! ye ain’t agoin’ t’ be a blamed bit contrairy ’bout it, be ye?”

I am in “Joe’s” frame of mind. I don’t wish to be “contrairy,” and am somewhat at a loss as to know how to make myself welcome.

I cannot go much beyond talking about myself and my own kindred, but even in doing that I may, possibly, establish relationships to the old town that will surprise the present generation.

The name “Usher” was in this town as early as 1792, borne by Ellis B. Usher’s uncle, Zachariah, who was a tavern keeper, and licensed to sell rum. Such a license was, in those days, considered an evidence of good character, and few were granted.

On the other side of my house, my mother was a grandchild of the Rev. Paul Coffin and Mary Gorham. He settled here in 1761, as the first regular pastor of the First Church of Christ, and was the man who gave Buxton its name.

Mother’s Woodman kinsman built the first frame house in the town, at Pleasant Point, in what is now the Woodman Reservation, the entrance to which is on this side of the river, near the Salmon Falls Bridge.

Capt. Daniel Lane, my great-great-grandfather, was the first man to join Paul Coffin’s church. And so I might go on, but it will suffice to say that all the Ushers, Woodmans, Coffins, Lanes, Merrills and Bradburys of this neighborhood, who are descended from the early settlers, are my kindred in some degree, and each and all of my early progenitors, who first came to this neighborhood, first settled in Buxton, including my grandfather, Ellis B.

INDEX

Faint, illegible text, likely an index or table of contents, with several lines of text visible.



Usher, and my great, and great-great-grandfathers of the Lane family.

Now comes the drop. I am, so far as I am aware, the only one of the Ushers, or Lanes, or Woodmans of my generation left who was born among you. Seventy years ago last June I first saw light in the home of Capt. Stephen Berry, in this village.

That will identify me, but it needs to be said, in excuse for all this personal rehearsal, that I was taken West by my parents in 1855. We settled in Wisconsin, and since then I have never been able to spend more than a week at a time in Maine.

This will explain the barrenness of my personal reminiscences of Buxton. But I am well acquainted with historic Buxton and know that my forbears here were men of character and consequence, and am proud of them, though some of my odd inheritances may be traced back to them as well as my pedigree.

For example: Colonel Isaac Lane raised four daughters and one son. So did Ellis B. Usher. So did my father, Isaac Lane Usher, and my only child is a daughter. Men in these families were always in an hopeless minority. As my dear "Gammy" Usher used to say of herself, we men have "lived a life of conformity!" Woman Suffrage, and woman politicians have no new terrors. We have all been trained.

I have always been a private citizen. I have been fortunate in never aspiring to public office, for my neighbors have acquiesced, with perfect accord. So the "new dispensation" of the Nineteenth Amendment will never unship my ambitions.

In another three months I shall have closed my 67th year in Wisconsin, and I am already stranded here, the only member of my immediate family that has not drifted back to New England.

I am loyal to my traditions and my kindred. I am proud to be a native of the town that is said to have sent more men to the front in the Revolution, in proportion to its population, than any town in New England.

The first of these is the fact that the history of biology is not a simple linear progression of scientific discovery. It is a complex and often chaotic process, shaped by a variety of social, cultural, and political factors. The second is the fact that the history of biology is not a simple story of progress. It is a story of struggle, of conflict, and of the triumph of the few over the many. The third is the fact that the history of biology is not a story of pure science. It is a story of the human condition, of our quest for knowledge, and of our search for meaning in a complex and often chaotic world.

The history of biology is a story of the human condition, of our quest for knowledge, and of our search for meaning in a complex and often chaotic world. It is a story of struggle, of conflict, and of the triumph of the few over the many. It is a story of the human condition, of our quest for knowledge, and of our search for meaning in a complex and often chaotic world.

The Yankees of Maine and New Hampshire have followed the pine tree across this continent from St. Johns to Puget Sound.

They have taken fine old traditions of patriotism and constitutional liberty along with them, and today states beyond the Missouri River have more undiluted New England blood in them than most of the six New England States.

Maine still holds her own as to the old stock. I hope she will never forget the responsibility that fact imposes.

May she always be worthy of the proud traditions of this old town of Buxton, and may Buxton always have company and support such as she had in the early days of the republic.

With the greatest respect for the town where I was born, and for its people, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

ELLIS B. USHER, II.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE SETTLERS

BY EUGENE C. CARLL

*Mr. President:*

The teacher of history must repeat the same lesson to many classes, and while there is nothing new in Buxton history, some are here as a new class and all of us may profit by review.

History grows from day to day and no generation has a more remarkable history than ours. Try to think of it as what our ancestors found on the front page of their morning papers, if they had any.

Buxton and Gorham were once a sort of soldier's bonus granted to Massachusetts soldiers who fought the Narragansett Indians. We became Narragansett Township No. 1, and Gorham No. 7, thus giving us an origin unlike any other in the state.

The first date in our history may be said to be two hundred forty-seven years ago in 1675 when the General Court to promote enlistments voted that if "they played the man, took the fort, and

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drove the enemy out of the Narragansett Country, they should have a gratuity in land."

I was not asked for an historical address, but for a word of tribute to the Early Settlers. Turn again to the Resolve of 1675, "If they played the man," so it read, and they did play the man. There is no finer tribute, and the splendid record of Old Buxton was because its people were the kind who play the man.

Early events seem to have moved slowly. There was yet enough wilderness in Massachusetts to subdue. It was about a century after our coast towns were settled before it was possible to go on to the second tier back. It was over sixty years after the promise to the soldiers that an attempt at a settlement was made here. After the fall of Quebec, with its promise of peace, the settlement throve.

In 1790 there were 335 men in town, 91 dwellings, 156 barns, 3 gristmills, 7 sawmills, 1,084 head of cattle, and a crop of 9,185 bushels of corn and grain.

As Buxton was settled by Massachusetts people we may properly take a look at the mother Commonwealth. The early histories of Maine and Massachusetts are not alike. The grantees of Maine were faithful adherents of the Church of England and His Majesty's loyal subjects, while those of Massachusetts were dissenters in religion, and from the first, stiff-necked and rebellious subjects of the King. I refer to a period far back of the Revolution. By that time matters had so developed that all thirteen states were united.

While our schools and patriotic orders do well to glorify the great Revolutionary period, it may be that the history of Colonial times is being passed over too lightly. From 1620 to 1776 were one hundred fifty-five years, and from then to this time one hundred forty-seven years. Bunker Hill and Lexington were about half-way points in our history, and in that first period our own folks made possible what has followed.

It has been claimed that the literature of New England has

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The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is well adapted for the use of students in schools and colleges.

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so idealized her patriots that they appear unduly pre-eminent in American history. We deny that, but rejoice that her sons lead also in letters.

With such ancestors as ours in mind Longfellow wrote "The Ship of State,"

"We know what master laid thy keel,  
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,  
Who made each mast and sail and rope,  
What anvils rang, what hammers spoke,  
In what a forge and what a heat  
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope."

Whatever may have been the right in the bitter colonial controversy between Maine and Massachusetts, now happily in the dim past, it is a fact that the particular stock that settled Narragansett No. 1, to whom we pay tribute today, were fighting sons of Massachusetts; Massachusetts bred and trained, stiff-necked Puritans, who had for a hundred years esteemed their colonial charter above royal authority, who had nodded approval of the execution of Charles the First, who had supported Oliver Cromwell and been liked by him. They had resisted Charles the Second, and on the first report of opposition to the bigoted James had turned out the Royal Governor and returned that ancient Puritan, Governor Simon Bradstreet, the Nestor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, to the chair made famous by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Those were ancient days. You, who love the stories of Dumas, should remember that our early history was in the days of "The Three Musketeers," of the Great Cardinal, when Buckingham declared war for the love of a woman, when powerful Spain disputed our right to be in North America, when France in her glory, and the great Jesuit Order, were allied with American savages for the extermination of that thin line of England in America which, when not opposing the Mother Country herself, was fighting her battles here.

And blood will tell. From such ancestors came the fact that

Annual Report 1900

The following table shows the results of the work done during the year 1900. The total amount of work done was 1000 hours, and the total amount of money spent was \$1000.00.

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| Item       | Amount  |
| Salaries   | 500.00  |
| Travel     | 100.00  |
| Printing   | 50.00   |
| Stationery | 25.00   |
| Repairs    | 10.00   |
| Other      | 215.00  |
| Total      | 1000.00 |

The work done during the year 1900 was of a very satisfactory nature. The results of the work done were as follows: 1. The total amount of work done was 1000 hours. 2. The total amount of money spent was \$1000.00.

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Buxton contributed more soldiers, in proportion to her population, to the Revolutionary armies than any other town that was then Massachusetts. In all following wars her sons have done credit to the stock from which they sprung; to repeat the words which may well be my text today, "they have played the man."

It is well to recall these facts of our Colonial and Revolutionary glory and our early prosperity. In these days of transformed conditions we should not fail to tell the coming generations of their stern virtues.

We regret that so many left our good town, but what can you expect? When Englishmen had crossed the seas in shallops, founded a great state, and had later sent their sons to subdue more wilderness here in Maine, could you expect the grandsons to settle content on what their fathers had won? No sir, not so. The spirit of high adventure yet remained. Far, far they went. They still sought the high emprise; ever pioneers, until there was no more frontier. And it meant the greatest good for all. Everywhere they planted Puritan ideals, something of the New England spirit, ability to think straight, and to make our institutions nation wide.

At this point I had finished my paper, but the Rev. Mr. Sargent suggested a word in memory of some of Buxton's sons who have contributed so much for the preservation of our history and who, if living, would find no greater pleasure than to take part in these exercises.

But his suggestion first calls attention to the minister himself. The grant of the township provided for the settlement of a "learned orthodox minister." We have kept the faith, in that respect, according to the grant. In the Rev. Charles F. Sargent we have not only a learned, but a greatly beloved orthodox minister. We idealize Rev. Paul Coffin, our first settled minister, but know that modern times well maintain the spirit of the early traditions.

I appeal for more interest in local history and genealogy in

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schools, societies, and as home study. Young people should learn from the old folks who their ancestors were and what they did, and write it down for future generations. Some day it will be considered as interesting to know the pedigree of a child as of a bull calf.

When such interest is developed we shall thank a few of the fathers who did so much to keep the records.

Among those who have first thought today is Capt. W. F. Goodwin, author of Goodwin's Narragansett, the most extensive and complete documentary publication for our town that any town has been favored with. An edition of but 291 copies, privately printed in 1867, this is a rare book, one of the most desirable Maine items of the collector or the student.

Joined with Captain Goodwin in the publication of Goodwin's Narragansett was the Hon. Cyrus Woodman. He did much for the native town he loved and his name is forever on her roll of honor.

The late Joel M. Marshall, Esq., was untiring in his interest in Buxton history and ancestry, and we have also to thank Rev. G. T. Ridlon, author of "Saco Valley Settlers."

We have traced our fathers back to Massachusetts. We can follow that same old breed back to England itself, back to the days of Magna Charter, back to the dawn of human freedom, and their story is the story of human liberty itself, written in English laws, permanent in the institutions of all states and nations that use the English tongue, the only hope in today's distracted world.

## HISTORICAL ADDRESS

BY ERNEST W. CRESSEY

*Mr. President and Citizens of Buxton:*

A Petition of Amos Chase & others, Inhabitants of, or Proprietors of Lands in the Plantation on the East side of Saco River,

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in the County of York, called Narragansett number one — setting Forth — That upwards of Sixty Families are settled there, but that they labour under great difficulties and discouragements by means of their not being Incorporated into a Town — and Praying that the said Plantation may be erected into a Town according to the bounds and limits mentioned in the said Petition. (April 13, 1772.)

(FROM MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES — FACSIMILE.)

An Act for Incorporating the Plantation called Narragansett number one in the County of York into a Town by the name of Buxton.

*Whereas* it has been represented to this Court that the plantation called Narragansett number one lying on the East side of Saco River in the County of York is competently filled with Inhabitants who labour under great difficulties and discouragements by means of their not being Incorporated into a Town.

*Be It Therefor Enacted* by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives That the said Narragansett number one bounded Southeasterly at the heads of Bideford and Scarborough, Southwesterly by Saco River, Northwesterly by Pearson Town so called (Standish) and northeasterly by Gorham, be and hereby is Incorporated into a town by the name of Buxton and that the Inhabitants thereof be and hereby are invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which the Inhabitants of other Towns in this Province by Law enjoy.

*And Be It Further Enacted That* Jeremiah Hill Esq<sup>r</sup> be and hereby is directed to issue his Warrant to some principal Inhabitant of said Town requiring him to warn the Inhabitants thereof to meet at such time and place as shall be therein set forth, to chuse all such Officers as Towns are by Law impowered to chuse in the month of March annually at which said Meeting all the then present Inhabitants shall be admitted to Vote.

... ..

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July 9, 1772 — This Bill having been Read three several times in the House of Representatives — Passed to be Enacted

THOMAS CUSHING SPK<sup>R</sup>

July 9, 1772 — This Bill having been read three several times in Council — Passed to be Enacted

THO<sup>S</sup> FLUCKER SEC<sup>Y</sup>

July 14, 1772 — By the Governor

I Consent to the Enacting of this Bill

T. HUTCHINSON.

FIRST TOWN MEETING WARRANT

York ss.

Buxton, May the 6th, 1773.

To John Nason, one of the Principle Inhabitants of Buxton in the County of York, *Greeting*:

*Whereas* in and by an act of the Great and General Court of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay made and passed in the thirteenth year of His Majesty's Reign that place called Narragansett Number One in the County aforesaid was Incorporated into a Town by the name of Buxton and the subscriber by said act being impowered by his warrant to direct one of the principle inhabitants of said town to call a meeting of the inhabitants thereof qualified by law to meet in town meetings for them to choose town officers and to transact anything that may be done at town meetings.

In His Majesty's Name you are therefor required to warn said inhabitants to meet at the Meeting House in said Buxton on Monday the twenty-fourth day of May instant at ten of the clock in the forenoon then and there to act on the following articles, to wit —

1. To choose a Moderator to regulate said meeting.
2. To choose a Town Clerk and Selectmen.
3. To choose all officers by towns to be chosen.
4. To raise money to pay the Reverend Paul Coffin's salary and other town charges.

1875

Received of the Treasurer of the  
City of New York the sum of  
Twenty Dollars

for the purchase of  
City Bonds

for the purpose of  
the City of New York

Witness my hand and seal  
this 1st day of January  
1875

Mayor

Received of the Treasurer of the  
City of New York the sum of  
Twenty Dollars

for the purchase of  
City Bonds

for the purpose of  
the City of New York



Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of May in the 13th year of His Majesty's Reign.

Anno Domini 1773

JEREMIAH HILL, *Justice Peace* [SEAL]

York ss.

Pursuant to the above warrant to me directed the inhabitants of our said town are hereby warned in His Majesty's Name to assemble themselves at the time and place and for the purposes in said warrant mentioned.

May the 6th 1773.

JOHN NASON.

A true entry of the above warrant.

*Attest:* JOHN NASON, *Town Clerk.*

May 25, 1773.

BUXTON, MAY THE 24TH 1773.

Pursuant to a warrant recorded on page first the inhabitants of Buxton have met at the Meeting House on Monday the 24th of May instant and have acted on the following articles, to wit—

1. Chose John Hopkinson Moderator to regulate said meeting, sworn.
2. Chose John Nason Town Clerk, sworn.
3. Voted by the inhabitants to choose but three Selectmen.
4. Chose Samuel Merrill, John Kimball, John Smith, Selectmen, all sworn.
5. Chose Samuel Leavitt Constable, sworn, (& Collector)
6. Chose John Kimball Town Treasurer, sworn.
7. Chose William Bradbury & Isaiah Brooks Tithingmen.
8. Chose Capt. Joseph Woodman, Matthias Ridlon and Joseph Leavitt Surveyors of the roads, sworn.
9. Chose John Woodman, John Nason, Richard Palmer & John Smith, Surveyors of boards, sworn.
10. Chose Richard Palmer, Hog Reave, sworn.
11. Chose Ephraim Sands & Richard Palmer, Fence Viewers.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice to ensure transparency and accountability.

2. The second part outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies. It states that any variance between the recorded amounts and the actual cash flow should be investigated immediately to identify the source of the error.

3. The third part details the process of reconciling the accounts. It requires that the general ledger be compared against the bank statements on a regular basis to ensure that all transactions are properly recorded and balanced.

4. The fourth part discusses the role of internal controls in preventing fraud. It suggests implementing a system of checks and balances where different individuals are responsible for different stages of the financial process.

5. The fifth part covers the importance of regular audits. It notes that periodic reviews by an independent party can help detect any irregularities and provide assurance to the management and stakeholders.

6. The sixth part addresses the need for clear communication. It advises that all financial reports should be presented in a clear and concise manner, using standardized formats and terminology.

7. The seventh part discusses the impact of technology on financial management. It highlights how modern accounting software can streamline processes, reduce errors, and provide real-time insights into the company's financial health.

8. The eighth part concludes by emphasizing the overall goal of financial management: to ensure the long-term sustainability and growth of the organization through sound financial practices.

12. It was moved to see if they would vote the Rev. Paul Coffin's salary, passed in the negative.
13. It was voted to raise fifty pounds lawful money to defray town charges.
14. It was voted to raise fifty pounds lawful money to be laid out on the roads.
15. It was voted to give to each man to work on the roads three shillings & four pence per day, he boarding himself, and two shillings and eight pence per day for one yoke of oxen.

The above is a true entry of the above meeting.

*Attest: JOHN NASON, Town Clerk.*

Buxton was incorporated the seventeenth town in Maine, and named at the suggestion of Rev. Paul Coffin. This town was named for Buxton, Derbyshire, England. Bonny Buxton's history goes back to those early centuries of the Christian Era when the Romans occupied Britain, and as a resort in the days of the Caesars. It is noted for the medicinal qualities of its thermal springs, and is one of the most fashionable places of health resorts in the world. It was visited by the nobility in the days of Queen Elizabeth. In 1573 Mary, Queen of Scots, visited the Buxton springs for the benefit of her health. During her last visit in 1582 she wrote upon the glass in the window of her room —

"Buxton, whose fame thy milk-warm waters tell,  
Whom I, perhaps, no more shall see, farewell!"

More recent royal visitors have been King Edward and Queen Alexandra in 1907; and Princess Victoria in 1912 took a three weeks' course of treatment with marked success.

At the time of the incorporation, this town was practically a wilderness with only a few clearings the pioneer settlers had made. Some roads had been laid out and surveyed, but they were rough and not suitable for joy rides. Many of the settlers were now living in frame houses instead of log huts, as they had built sawmills and could now saw their logs into boards and timber.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the theory of the subject, and to a description of the apparatus used in the experiments. It is shown that the theory of the subject is in general in agreement with the experimental results, but that there are some points which require further investigation. The second part of the paper is devoted to a description of the experiments, and to a discussion of the results. It is shown that the results are in general in agreement with the theory, but that there are some points which require further investigation. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the results, and to a comparison of the results with the theory. It is shown that the results are in general in agreement with the theory, but that there are some points which require further investigation. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the results, and to a comparison of the results with the theory. It is shown that the results are in general in agreement with the theory, but that there are some points which require further investigation.

The church at Buxton Lower Corner was the first and only church in town for about forty years. It was organized in 1763 with seven charter members. Rev. Paul Coffin was the first settled pastor after preaching two years, beginning in 1761.

Only one school teacher, Silas Moody, is mentioned up to this time. He came the same year as the minister.

Probably the first tavern was kept by Capt. John Lane, and another early one was kept by John and "Marm" Garland. The proprietors' meetings were held there for thirty years.

The town meetings were held in the church for twenty-eight years, and then for twenty-two years in the North Grammar School House at Buxton Center before the town house was built.

The first sawmill was built by Capt. Joseph Woodman on Stackpole's brook. The first saw- and gristmill was built by Joseph Leavitt and others, on Leavitt's brook. (Little River.)

One of the early carpenters was Ephraim Sands, and he was noted as a hewer of timber. Magnus Redlon was a blacksmith and an early settler. The first known shoemaker was Samuel Knight. Joshua Kimball and Nathan Woodman were tanners of leather. John Kimball was the first known barber. Joseph Woodman was the first captain of a military company. The first known settled physician was Dr. Sanborn, and the first lawyer was Barker Curtis. One of the early storekeepers and probably the first postmaster, was Paul Coffin, Jr. The first college graduate born in Buxton, was Charles Coffin, Esq., son of the minister. Very few of the descendants of the Narragansett soldiers settled in Buxton. The real settlers were purchasers of their rights and were mostly descendants of English emigrants, having the blood of old England, but always preferring liberty to ancestry.

#### REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Buxton is four years older than the United States. Only three years after Buxton became a town, the Revolutionary War broke out. Then we hear of the midnight ride of Revere, Dawes and

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848, which led to a massive influx of settlers and the eventual establishment of the state of California in 1850.

The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859, which led to the establishment of the state of Nevada in 1864.

The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858, which led to the establishment of the state of Colorado in 1876.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860, which led to the establishment of the state of Idaho in 1890.

The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862, which led to the establishment of the state of Montana in 1889.

The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869, which led to the establishment of the state of Wyoming in 1890.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1863, which led to the establishment of the state of Utah in 1896.

The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863, which led to the establishment of the state of Arizona in 1909.

Prescott. Eight Americans were shot down like dogs by King George's troops about sunrise at Lexington on April 19, 1775. A monument has been erected for the first victims of British tyranny and oppression on Lexington Common. Boys of fifteen and men of seventy hastened to take part in the fight. Many of the Buxton men were among the first to enlist in the cause of Freedom, and served from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. Five days later, April 24, Captain John Elden marched with his Company to Biddeford in response to the alarm by order of Col. Tristram Jordon. Some of the men in this Company were Nathaniel Hill, John Owen, Daniel Appleton, and John Garland, the tavern keeper. Captain Elden commanded a Company at Bunker Hill on June 17th.

Buxton furnished about 140 soldiers in this war, and among them were four captains — John, Daniel and Jabez Lane, and John Elden. Capt. John Lane was with Washington at Valley Forge; Capt. Daniel was at Burgoyne's surrender, and Captain Jabez was at Long Island, Ticonderoga, and West Point. He accepted a challenge and fought a duel with another army officer, and they were both wounded. Thomas Harmon and Samuel Woodman were members of Washington's Life Guard, and Caleb Hopkinson was one of General Gates' Life Guard. Joseph Goodwin was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware River on that memorable Christmas night. Michael Rand served five years under General Stark at Bennington, and with General Green in several battles, and at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781, was then discharged and walked home.

All of the Buxton soldiers did their duty, but many of them sleep in unmarked graves. The citizens of this town owe to these patriotic and noble men at least a suitable memorial erected to perpetuate their memory.

In 1777 the town voted to have a school and voted thirty pounds for that use. Voted two pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence on the head of a wolf.

The first part of the work is a general history of the  
 world, from the beginning of the world to the  
 present time. It is divided into three parts, the  
 first of which is a general history of the world,  
 the second a history of the Christian world, and  
 the third a history of the Mohammedan world.  
 The second part of the work is a history of the  
 Christian world, from the birth of Christ to the  
 present time. It is divided into three parts, the  
 first of which is a history of the Church of Rome,  
 the second a history of the Church of England,  
 and the third a history of the other Christian  
 churches. The third part of the work is a history  
 of the Mohammedan world, from the birth of  
 Mohammed to the present time. It is divided  
 into three parts, the first of which is a history  
 of the Arabian empire, the second a history of  
 the Turkish empire, and the third a history of  
 the other Mohammedan empires.



Mrs. Martha (Elden) Kimball killed the last wolf in town. She was the daughter of Capt. John Elden.

Travel was on foot, horseback, or raft on the Saco River. Then came the ox-cart, and finally the "Wonderful One-Horse Shay." There was no suitable carriage road from Buxton to Saco at this time. The road to Gorham was by the way of Haines Meadow, Elden's Corner, now Buxton Center, and Spruce Swamp, now Groveville. Voted to have a road from Haines Meadow to Standish. Voted 200 pounds to hire a schoolmaster in 1778. In 1779 it was voted to raise 100 pounds for the families of those men that are in the Continental army.

BUXTON 5TH MARCH 1779.

Received from the treasurer of the town of Buxton the sum of Sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings & four pence L. M. it being in full for my salary as voted yearly by this town from the year 1773 to this date.

A true copy,

PAUL COFFIN.

*Attest* SAMUEL KNIGHT, *Town Clerk.*

The Selectmen called on the Constable to notify certain "undesirable citizens" to depart from this town forthwith.

In 1779 voted to finish the meetinghouse in said town as soon as convenient, by sale of pews at public auction. The first frame meetinghouse had a gallery when completed.

In 1780 Richard Clay agreed with the town to keep Martha Clay for the year ensuing for a penny per week.

In 1781 voted 250 pounds to hire a schoolmaster, to be paid in corn at four shillings per bushel.

In 1782 chose Jacob Bradbury, Esq., the first Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts.

Voted that Mr. Joseph Leavitt is to receive 3 pounds and 12 shillings out of the treasury for his time and expenses in driving beef cattle for the Continental army from Buxton to Berwick.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the subject. It is shown that the theory is based on the principle of least action, which is a generalization of the principle of least squares. The principle of least action is a statement of the conservation of energy, and it is the basis of the theory of mechanics. The theory is then applied to the case of a particle moving in a potential field, and it is shown that the resulting equations of motion are identical to those obtained from Newton's laws of motion.

THE THEORY OF MECHANICS

The theory of mechanics is based on the principle of least action, which is a statement of the conservation of energy. The principle of least action is a generalization of the principle of least squares, and it is the basis of the theory of mechanics. The theory is then applied to the case of a particle moving in a potential field, and it is shown that the resulting equations of motion are identical to those obtained from Newton's laws of motion.

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Barnabas Sawyer, Sr., was teaching school in Buxton in 1785.

The early settlers produced nearly everything to supply their wants, except rum and molasses. They used the old hand loom, the flax wheel and the spinning wheel to make their homespun clothing from sheep's wool and flax — a factory in the house — and tilled the soil to raise hay, wheat, yellow corn and other grains and vegetables for food for man and beast. They raised their own beef, pork and poultry. They also had tanners of leather and shoemakers who made their cowhide boots. Probably the first postoffice was at the Lower Corner, and the first mail was carried on horseback; then by the two-wheeled chaise, the old stage coach from Saco with a pair of horses, and now by automobiles. At one time there were seven post offices: Buxton,\* West Buxton,\* Buxton Center, Groveville, Bar Mills,\* Chicopee, and South Buxton. Now (1924) there are but three.\*

The sick of this town were attended by out-of-town doctors for several years. One of these was Dr. Nathaniel W. Bowman of Gorham. He was killed on his thirtieth birthday by the falling of the steeple from the First Parish Church in Gorham.

Voted to sell the salmon fishing privileges in Saco River to the highest bidder.

In 1789 voted that John Muchmore take care of the meeting-house the present year. The fourth division of lots surveyed.

Population of Buxton at the first census, 1790, was 1,508.

In the year 1791 the first schoolhouse and the first bridge over the Saco River were built at Salmon Falls.

About 1795 sawmills were built at Bar Mills and West Buxton on the Saco River, and did a good business for about one hundred years. Early business men at West Buxton were: George W. Lord, Oliver Dow, James Morton, Albion K. P. Lord; at Bar Mills, Joseph Woodman, Jr., Richard Palmer, Stephen Berry, Charles W. McKenney, Samuel Meserve; at Bonny Eagle, Abram L. Came; at Salmon Falls, J. O. A. Harmon.

In 1796 voted that the Rev. Paul Coffin shall preach one-fourth

[Faint Title]

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part of the Sabbaths from the first of May to the last of October, if Mr. Coffin will consent, at the house of Theodore Elwell in the upper part of this town.

Voted to remove the Supreme Court from old York (Wells) to some convenient place in the town of Alfred.

#### DANGER OF WAR

On account of the danger of war with the Republic of France in 1798 — “Resolved that should it be found necessary to defend the rights and liberties of our country and the sovereignty of these United States against the hostile encroachments of any foreign nation whatsoever, it will be the pride and glory of this town, as it has ever been, to be outdone by no town or people whatever, according to our abilities, in our exertions for its cause.”

In 1799 voted that \$900.00 be raised to defray the expense of building “Two Grammar School Houses” already voted to be built in this town, at Buxton Center and Buxton Lower Corner.

Voted to choose a committee to regulate town schools as the law directs — Cadwallader Gray, John Woodman, Jacob Bradbury, Esq., said Committee.

The North Grammar schoolhouse was built at Buxton Center in 1800, and the town meeting was held there in 1801. It was voted that the “Baptist Society,” which had been set off from the Congregationalists, “may hold their meetings in said schoolhouse until they build a house.” A meetinghouse was built in 1802, with a deacon’s seat, a high pulpit and an immense sounding board — first settled pastor, Rev. Abner Flanders.

The Methodists at Chicopee and the Free Baptists at Bog Mills were organized about 1800, Rev. Timothy Merritt, Methodist minister, and Capt. Hugh Moore, class leader. Preaching was supplied for the Free Baptists by Reverends Benjamin Randall, John Buzzell, Clement Phinney, and others.

Voted in 1803 that eight hours’ faithful labor be allowed for

The [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible]

[illegible text]



TOWN MILITARY MAGAZINE OR POWDER HOUSE, BUXTON CENTER

*Built in 1812.*



Small building with chimney



a day's work, and that eighty cents per day be paid for men, and sixty cents per day for oxen, working on the town roads.

Voted to pay the Collector of Taxes four cents on a dollar.

Voted to raise \$222.25 to defray the Rev. Paul Coffin's stated salary the present year. Nathan Elden kept store and Eben Wentworth, Sr., kept store and tavern at Elden's Corner (Buxton Center) about 1800, and Benjamin Cressey was keeping store at Spruce Swamp (Groveville) in 1802, later continued by Capt. Samuel Watts, Almon H. Wilkins, Jonathan Clay, Andrew Flood, Benjamin Soule.

In 1808 voted "that hogs may run in the highway or common provided they be yoked and ringed as the law directs."

#### INFANTRY COMPANY

The Buxton and Hollis Light Infantry was organized in 1808 with the following officers—Capt. Samuel Watts, Lieut. William Waterman, Ensign David Coffin, Sergt. Michael Hanson, Clerk Ellis B. Usher, Treasurer David Coffin. The Company was drawn up in front of Dr. Royal Brewster's house, and a United States flag was presented by the ladies of Buxton in 1811; Rebecca Coffin made the speech of presentation. When Lafayette visited this country in 1824 and 25, and was at Saco, Capt. Joel Marshall took the Company down to assist the Saco people in welcoming their distinguished guest.

At a special town meeting held at the North Grammar school-house in 1812, voted to choose a committee on the plan and expense of building a "Town Military Magazine," and accepted their report. Voted that Theodore Elwell build the said Magazine, being the lowest bidder, for \$53.00, and the same was built at Buxton Center.

#### SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND, 1812-1814

On June 16, 1814, the British brig, *Bulwark* 74, Capt. Milne, anchored off the mouth of Saco River, and the commander sent out 150 armed men to destroy and burn vessels and plunder the

The first part of the paper discusses the general theory of the firm, focusing on the relationship between the firm's production function and its cost function. It shows how the firm's optimal output level is determined by the intersection of its marginal revenue and marginal cost curves. The second part of the paper discusses the firm's financing decisions, focusing on the trade-off between debt and equity financing. It shows how the firm's optimal capital structure is determined by the trade-off between the tax benefits of debt and the costs of financial distress.

The third part of the paper discusses the firm's investment decisions, focusing on the trade-off between investment and financing. It shows how the firm's optimal investment level is determined by the intersection of its marginal investment and marginal financing curves.

The fourth part of the paper discusses the firm's dividend policy, focusing on the trade-off between dividends and reinvestment. It shows how the firm's optimal dividend policy is determined by the trade-off between the benefits of dividends and the costs of reinvestment. The fifth part of the paper discusses the firm's exit decisions, focusing on the trade-off between staying in business and exiting the market. It shows how the firm's optimal exit decision is determined by the trade-off between the benefits of staying in business and the costs of exiting the market.

The sixth part of the paper discusses the firm's strategic decisions, focusing on the trade-off between competition and cooperation. It shows how the firm's optimal strategic decision is determined by the trade-off between the benefits of competition and the costs of cooperation. The seventh part of the paper discusses the firm's innovation decisions, focusing on the trade-off between innovation and financing. It shows how the firm's optimal innovation level is determined by the intersection of its marginal innovation and marginal financing curves.

The eighth part of the paper discusses the firm's risk management decisions, focusing on the trade-off between risk and return. It shows how the firm's optimal risk management decision is determined by the trade-off between the benefits of risk and the costs of return. The ninth part of the paper discusses the firm's social responsibility decisions, focusing on the trade-off between profit and social responsibility. It shows how the firm's optimal social responsibility decision is determined by the trade-off between the benefits of profit and the costs of social responsibility.

store belonging to Captain Thomas Cutts, amounting to about \$20,000. The alarm was given at Saco and Biddeford, and the next day, June 17th, Capt. William Waterman's Company was ordered and on the march for the scene of excitement. In September the Buxton and Hollis Light Infantry was ordered on the seashore as guard under command of Captain James Woodman. In October Captain Daniel Appleton's Company was ordered for guard duty at Biddeford Pool, and all three companies served in Lieutenant Colonel John Spring's regiment. Colonel Spring was a Standish man.

About 150 men entered the service as soldiers and privateers in this vicinity, but some of them were from Hollis in the Buxton and Hollis Company.

After Eastport and Castine were in possession of the enemy the British officials vainly endeavored to compel the Collector at Castine to sign unfinished treasury notes to the value of \$9,000.00. He refused, saying "Hanging would not compel me." Some soldiers were detached from their companies in this town the first year of the war (1812) for a term of six months, and promised a pension.

We have found the names of three Buxton men who were privateers in this war — Benjamin Cressey, David Watts, Jr., and Barnabas Sawyer, Jr. The first named was captured and taken to Dartmoor prison, England, probably the first year of the war, 1812. A comrade prisoner of war wrote: "So long as my faculties remain entire, I shall not forget the horrors of the British transports and several scenes and sufferings, filthiness and starvation inflicted on me at Dartmoor prison. My sensations on first setting my foot once more on my native soil, were such as I have not power to describe. Tears gushed from my eyes, and had I not been ashamed, I should have kneeled down and kissed the earth of the United States."

The decisive battle of the war was won at New Orleans by General Jackson with 5,000 men on January 8, 1815.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5708 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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The citizens of Buxton voted in 1818 "that if any person throw or strike a ball within ten rods of any public building in this town, he shall be subject to a fine of 25 cents."

At the annual town meeting March 1, 1819, they invited the Rev. Levi Loring (second pastor, First Parish Church) to open the meeting with prayer.

#### MAINE BECOMES A STATE

Voted on the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent state.

Voted to send three delegates to the Constitutional Convention held in Portland on October 11th and draw up a State Constitution, which was ratified by town meetings on December 6, 1819. Chose Gibeon Elden, Josiah Paine, Edmund Woodman as said delegates.

Maine was officially admitted the 23d state of the Union on March 15, 1820.

On April 3d, the first town meeting was called in the name of the State of Maine, and on July 20th voted for the first Governor, William King. Chose Nathan Elden the first Representative to the Maine Legislature then held at Portland.

In 1821 the North Congregational meetinghouse was built at Groveville as a branch of the First Parish. A separate society was organized in 1852, and they purchased the first pipe organ in town. The first settled pastor was Rev. George W. Cressey. He served on the school committee. One of the first instruments used in church in this town was a bass viol played by Barnabas Sawyer and then a melodion.

The present meetinghouse at Buxton Lower Corner was built in 1822, being the second frame house on the same lot. The present one is well known as the "Tory Hill" meetinghouse, and it was here that the scene of the widely read, dramatized story by Kate Douglas Wiggin, "The Old Peabody Pew," was laid. It was in this church that this distinguished author has read for many

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the various offices of the University for the year 1911. The names are given in alphabetical order of their surnames.

The names of the persons who have been elected to the various offices of the University for the year 1911 are as follows:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>           President<br/>           Vice-President<br/>           Secretary<br/>           Treasurer         </p> | <p>           [Name]<br/>           [Name]<br/>           [Name]<br/>           [Name]         </p> |
|--|---|

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Tilton the first and only principal. The school continued but a short time and the building was later sold to Richard Palmer for a dwelling house and it stands today as the main part of the house near the Bar Mills Station.

The Saco River is about seventy-five miles long from Mount Washington to the ocean and has about seventy-five lakes and ponds in its basin.

STATE MILITIA

In 1832 there were three companies of infantry in Buxton, viz.: North, Middle and South militia companies.

In 1834 the First Free Baptist Church at West Buxton and the Second Free Baptist Church at Groveville were organized from the First Society at Bog Mill. The first pastor at West Buxton was Rev. Andrew Hobson, and the first pastor at Groveville was Rev. Jonathan Clay, both natives of Buxton. The Groveville church was organized in the home of George Carll, Esq., with eleven charter members. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse for about five years. The West Buxton church had the first bell in town.

In 1836 chose a committee to purchase a farm for the use of the poor, and authorized the Treasurer to pay for said farm.

In 1838 voted that the town divide per capita, all the surplus money, amounting to about \$6,000.00.

In 1839 voted to choose a committee of three to petition the Legislature to put a toll on all bridges that are now or may be laid over Saco River at the expense of said towns (Buxton and Hollis).

|                 |   |                           |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|
| OLIVER DOW      | } | <i>Said<br/>Committee</i> |
| JOHN S. FOSS    |   |                           |
| SAMUEL S. LIBBY |   |                           |

In December of the same year voted to permit the Methodist Society to set a meetinghouse on the eastern corner of the poor farm provided said society make and maintain a sufficient fence around the same. It was built in 1840 and sold to the Free Bap-





tists about 1868 who moved it near Deacon Milliken's, and again in 1872 to Bar Mills village.

The Scarborough and South Buxton Universalist meetinghouse was built in 1835. Preaching has been supported by an organized parish. Church organized Easter Sunday, March 27, 1921; pastor Rev. Harry E. Townsend.

In 1842 voted to advise the Selectmen to furnish six cows, one yoke of oxen and a horse on the town farm that year.

#### RAILROAD

The York and Cumberland Railroad Company was organized in Portland in 1848 with Joshua Richardson of Portland, President, Toppan Robie of Gorham, Treasurer, A. P. Robinson, Chief Engineer. In 1849 F. O. J. Smith, President. Directors: John A. Poor, Levi Morrill, Daniel C. Emery, Gorham; George Warren, Rufus McIntire, Benjamin J. Herrick, Alfred. In 1851 Ellis B. Usher, Hollis, and twelve others.

They commenced to build the road in 1848, and it was ready for trains to run as far as Gorham in 1850. It was 1855 when they reached Buxton and Saco River, and this was the end of the road for about twelve years. The cost at this time was \$765,000. The Company was financially embarrassed, and they owed the contractors a large amount of money. John G. Myers and three brothers—Henry, Lawrence and Isborn—were the principle contractors, and they hired about a half dozen Buxton men to steal the engine from the roundhouse at Saco River, run it to Portland, get passenger cars and return. They employed F. O. J. Smith, a Portland lawyer, who had resigned as president, to burst the locks on the carbarn, but they were foiled in their attempt to return. The Company received large loans of Portland City Bonds to help in its extension. The name was changed to Portland and Rochester. They reached Alfred in 1869, and it was 1871 when they ran the first through train to Rochester. The Company invited the public to have a free ride to Rochester and return. The

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the world at the beginning of the world. It is divided into three parts: the first part is the history of the world from the beginning to the time of the deluge; the second part is the history of the world from the time of the deluge to the time of the birth of Christ; the third part is the history of the world from the time of the birth of Christ to the present time.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the world at the beginning of the world. It is divided into three parts: the first part is the history of the world from the beginning to the time of the deluge; the second part is the history of the world from the time of the deluge to the time of the birth of Christ; the third part is the history of the world from the time of the birth of Christ to the present time.

first conductor was Humphrey Cousins, Oscar Smith engineer, and Hiram Mayo fireman. The name of the road was changed to Boston and Maine on January 1, 1900. The town of Buxton refused to take stock in the railroad extension from Alfred in 1869. For a time they ran a dummy engine which stopped at every crossing and caused much comment. The first trip made by the motor gasoline train was January 6, 1926.

Gardner Brooks was engaged in the cooperage business at Grovetville for twenty-five years making syrup barrels and molasses shooks for Cuba and Porto Rico trade. He employed several men. Horace Harmon was his successor.

#### OLDEST MEN

Ephraim Sands, born in Ipswich in 1720, died in Buxton in 1817, aged 97 years, 5 months. Deacon Nathaniel Milliken, born in Buxton in 1810, died in Buxton in 1907, aged 97 years, 7 months.

#### WAR WITH MEXICO, 1846-1848

We have been able to find but one Buxton man who was a soldier in this war. Lieutenant John D. Bacon was killed in 1847 at Churubusco during a campaign opened by General Scott with an army of 6,000 men who took the city of Vera Cruz and then advanced to the city of Mexico and hoisted the "stars and stripes." Lieutenant Bacon's body was brought back to Buxton in 1848 and buried with military honors in the cemetery at Buxton Lower Corner. The Company was commanded by Captain Stephen H. Berry of Buxton. Thomas Kimball of Bar Mills carried the big bass drum which was used by the Buxton and Hollis Light Infantry, and this name was painted on the head of the drum. The music was fifes and drums.

#### ANNIVERSARY PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

In 1850 the people of Buxton celebrated the One Hundredth Anniversary since permanent settlement. Particulars are not known, only that Rev. Nathaniel W. Williams, then pastor of the

Journal of the [illegible]

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Baptist Church at Buxton Center, gave an address on October 17, 1850, and it was published in pamphlet form. Voted that the address be placed in the archives of this town (March 4, 1851).

A steamboat was run on the Saco River from West Buxton to Bar Mills for several years for transporting boards from the saw-mills after the railroad was built.

#### BEGINNING OF TEMPERANCE

“This is to certify that the ‘Licensing Board’ have licensed George Gilman to sell spiritous liquors for Medical and Mechanical purposes and No Other for one year from date, May 7, 1849.”

In 1851 the “Maine Temperance, or Neal Dow Law,” was passed by the Legislature.

On March 15, 1852, voted “to instruct the Selectmen to prosecute all persons who shall sell ‘Intoxicating Liquors’ from and after the 16th of the present month.”

In 1855 voted to conform to the new State Law — An Act for the suppression of “Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops.”

The promoters of the telegraph to Bar Mills were Jere Mason and Richard Palmer who caused the line to be built in 1860. Diamond Smith was foreman of the linemen. Stephen Palmer was the first operator at Bar Mills. The first office was what is now the late Almon Palmer’s barn.

#### THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865

Two days after the fall of Fort Sumter President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 men and the response was hearty from every part of the free states. Men forgot their party differences and rushed to arms to save the Union. The town of Buxton is credited, according to the Adjutant General’s report, with 266 soldiers and sailors. Some of the returned veterans organized under the name of John H. Came Post, No. 132, Grand Army of the Republic, on March 23, 1885. Captain Came’s mother and

The first part of the history of the county of Middlesex is the history of the city of London. The city of London is the largest city in the county and has a long and interesting history. It was founded by the Romans and has since been the seat of power and industry in the county. The city of London is a great city and is the heart of the county. It is a city of many wonders and is a city that has made a name for itself in the world.

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

The second part of the history of the county of Middlesex is the history of the city of Westminster. The city of Westminster is the second largest city in the county and has a long and interesting history. It was founded by the Romans and has since been the seat of power and industry in the county. The city of Westminster is a great city and is the heart of the county. It is a city of many wonders and is a city that has made a name for itself in the world.

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

The third part of the history of the county of Middlesex is the history of the city of Ealing. The city of Ealing is the third largest city in the county and has a long and interesting history. It was founded by the Romans and has since been the seat of power and industry in the county. The city of Ealing is a great city and is the heart of the county. It is a city of many wonders and is a city that has made a name for itself in the world.

three sisters presented a flag to the Post, which had a membership of fifty-six (56) men, but only a few of the old veterans remain and they must give up their charter.

Amount of bounties and State aid paid by the town of Buxton during the Civil War totals \$63,338.00.

A pound was built on the town farm in 1862 and Alvin Pennell was appointed pound-keeper and instructed to charge for keeping and feeding the beasts committed to the pound—for every horse every twenty-four hours, 25 cents; for every swine, 17 cents; and for every goat or sheep, 10 cents.

Voted to build a covered bridge at Bar Mills in 1862 and raised \$2,000.00 to build the same. The bridge at West Buxton was burned in the fall of 1865, and voted to raise \$1,900.00 to rebuild Buxton part.

Two Buxton men, Eben Wentworth, 3rd, and his son, Edwin P. Wentworth, have served as superintendents of the State School for Boys.

Some native-born men who were successful business men in Portland were: Mark P. Emery, Isaac Emery, Horatio N. Jose, Charles E. Jose, J. R. Libby.

One son of Buxton, Cyrus W. Davis, received the honor of being twice nominated for Governor of Maine, but not elected—later he was appointed by President Wilson surveyor at the Portland Custom House.

The "Buxton and Hollis Hospital" is an institution that we are proud to announce to the public. Dr. A. G. Wiley, attending physician.

The Bar Mills Free Baptist Church was organized May 2, 1868, with nine charter members. Rev. Lewis H. Witham was the first pastor. The meetinghouse was moved on the present lot in 1872 from near Deacon Milliken's house.

The Buxton and Hollis Savings Bank was incorporated April 10, 1868 at West Buxton—First officers, Oliver Dow, President; James Morton, Vice President; Charles E. Weld, Treasurer. In

The first step in the process of mathematical discovery is to identify a problem or question that is both interesting and challenging. This often involves looking at real-world situations and asking questions about them. For example, a mathematician might notice that the trajectory of a projectile is a parabola and wonder why this is so.

Next, the mathematician will often try to simplify the problem or make it more abstract. This might involve ignoring certain details or focusing on the essential features. For instance, in the case of the projectile, one might ignore air resistance and focus on the forces of gravity and the initial velocity.

Once the problem has been simplified, the mathematician will often try to solve it using known techniques or methods. This might involve using algebra, geometry, or calculus. In the case of the projectile, one might use the equations of motion to derive the parabolic trajectory.

After solving the problem, the mathematician will often try to generalize the solution or apply it to other situations. This might involve looking for patterns or relationships between different cases. For example, one might try to solve the problem for different initial velocities or different launch angles.

Finally, the mathematician will often try to communicate their findings to others. This might involve writing a paper, giving a presentation, or teaching a class. In the case of the projectile, one might write a paper explaining the derivation of the parabolic trajectory and its applications.

It is important to note that the process of mathematical discovery is often iterative and non-linear. Mathematicians may revisit previous steps or try different approaches as they work on a problem. Additionally, many mathematical discoveries are made in collaboration with others, and the process is often a mix of individual and collective effort.

The process of mathematical discovery is also often driven by curiosity and a desire to understand the world around us. Mathematicians are often interested in questions that have no immediate practical application, but they believe that understanding these questions will lead to new insights and discoveries.

One of the most famous examples of mathematical discovery is the development of calculus in the 17th century. Mathematicians like Isaac Newton and Gottfried Leibniz were interested in understanding the motion of objects and the rates of change of quantities. They developed calculus as a way of solving these problems, and their work has had a profound impact on science and mathematics ever since.

Another example is the discovery of non-Euclidean geometry in the 19th century. Mathematicians like Nikolai Lobachevsky and János Bolyai were interested in understanding the properties of space and the foundations of geometry. They discovered that there are other geometries besides the one we are familiar with, and their work has led to new insights into the nature of space and the universe.



1924 it became a branch of the Casco Mercantile Trust Co., of Portland.

Population of Buxton in 1870 was 2,546.

Voted to build a new Town House at the annual meeting March 6, 1871, according to the specifications read in town meeting that day, and raised \$2,300.00 to build the same. Voted "to locate the house on the same spot where the old one now stands."

The first and only High Sheriff for York County from Buxton was Thomas Tarbox who served four years—1875-1879.

#### BUXTON CENTENNIAL OF INCORPORATION

August 14, 1872, marked the lapse of a century from the time when Buxton became incorporated as a town, in the County of York and District of Maine. The citizens at their last annual meeting on March 4th voted to give due observance to the event of this anniversary which was held at Buxton Lower Corner. A committee of fifteen was chosen to carry out this proposal. In September, 1880, was the first "Biennial Election" for Governor, Senators and Representatives.

Before the Civil War, and for several years, Samuel D. Hanson & Co. kept store and was employing men and women in the coat manufacturing business at Buxton Center, and Almon H. Cressey and Allen T. Hill were in the same business at Grovewille about 1870, continued by Sewall Blake and Elwin A. Soule.

The Maine Furniture Company came from Fairfield and bought two water power privileges of the Richard Palmer heirs in March, 1881, and commenced making furniture in September on the Saco River at Bar Mills. They sold to the Centrifugal Leather Company September 24, 1900, and they sold to the Rogers Fibre Company, of Lawrence, Mass., in 1910.

#### HIGH SCHOOL

The Buxton High School was established at Buxton Center in 1888, and the first principal was George H. Larrabee.

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THE OLD BUXTON HIGH SCHOOL, OCCUPIED FROM 1888-1912



GRADED SCHOOL, BAR MILLS, 1912



Architectural drawing of a house.



Architectural drawing of a house.

The first graduates, class of 1890, were Alton Everett Harmon and William Henry Cressey. They attended the Gorham High School two years previous. School agents of each district hired the common school teachers for many years.

BUXTON SCHOLARSHIP

Cyrus Woodman, a native citizen of Buxton gave \$1,500.00 on April 9, 1873, to establish a fund for a scholarship at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, under certain conditions for receiving benefit. Amount of fund, March 1, 1922, \$4,246.33. There have been twenty-four men who have received over \$3,000.00 in benefits.

Second fund: Dr. Zenas P. Hanson left in his will \$5,000.00 as a fund for a scholarship at Colby College, Waterville. Check in payment of same dated November 9, 1922.

These are great inducements for the High School graduates of this town.

GOLD HEADED CANE

Inscription on head of cane as follows:

Presented by  
The Boston Post  
To The  
Oldest Citizen  
of  
Buxton  
Me.

(To Be Transmitted)

This is in the care of the Selectmen, to be placed with the oldest citizen.

William Owen, cane presented in 1909; died January 7, 1911, aged 90 years, 4 months.

Daniel Huntoon, cane presented 1911; died March 2, 1913, aged 90 years, 11 months.

Samuel T. Dunn, cane presented 1913; died May 9, 1915, aged 91 years, 3 months.

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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Elias Sanborn, cane presented 1915; died February 10, 1918, aged 91 years, 10 months.

Andrew J. Lombard, cane presented 1918; died June 24, 1919, aged 89 years.

Nathaniel Sawyer, cane presented 1919; died November 23, 1923, aged 93 years, 4 months.

Nathan Lane, cane presented on his 88th birthday, November 10, 1924.

#### MUSIC — SINGING SCHOOL TEACHERS

Barnabas Sawyer, Barnabas Sawyer, Jr., Daniel Fuller, Peres Waterman, Edmund Flood, Moses Gilpatrick, Leonard Parkhurst, Oren Berry, Elijah J. C. Owen, Oscar O. Owen, U. S. Wight, Cecil Deane.

A native of Buxton, Ernest J. Hill of Portland, has the reputation of being one of the best tenor singers in Maine. He also gives private vocal lessons.

#### BANDS

Bar Mills Brass Band — Director, Andrew L. Berry; played at the Centennial in 1872.

Buxton Cornet Band — Director, George E. Sawyer; played at Presidential Campaigns 1884-1888-1892.

Bar Mills Band — Director, John W. Rankins; played at Presidential Campaigns 1904-1908-1912.

An act to incorporate the Saco River Telephone and Telegraph Company was passed in 1889. The promoters were Samuel B. Shepard, Dr. Frank A. Southwick, Freeman Palmer, and others.

The most attractive places for a summer day's rest and lunch parties in Buxton and vicinity are to be found at the "Indian Cellar," over the Saco River in Hollis; the "Cyrus Woodman Reservation at Pleasant Point" (owned by the Appalachian Club of New York, and one of the world's greatest organizations of mountain climbers), and at "Bonny Eagle Pond" where there are sev-

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eral summer cottages, and where many clubs, societies, boy scouts, campfire girls and Sunday School picnics are held with bathing, boating and games for innocent pleasure.

A woolen mill has operated at West Buxton for many years, now called the Worthrowe Mills.

The George G. Page Box Company of Cambridgeport, Mass., located at Bar Mills in 1893, and the town voted to exempt them from taxation for ten years.

The York County Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated in 1894 at West Buxton by Frank H. Hargraves, Edwin A. Hobson, Charles Butler, and others.

The first electric lights were installed at Bar Mills in 1894, and the power was supplied by the Maine Furniture Company. The wiring was done by W. H. Chapman, now of Portland, assisted by Walter H. Coffin of Buxton. Since 1914 most of the villages in town have electric lights and the power is supplied by the Clark Power Company and the Cumberland County Power and Light Company.

In 1895 and 1896 there were two big freshets on the Saco River, taking away bridges, two barns, gristmill, and a part of a dam, and other damage at the two villages—also, Ernest Rand was drowned at West Buxton and Daniel Haggerty at Bar Mills.

#### WAR WITH SPAIN

On February 15, 1898, the United States Battleship "MAINE," lying in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, was blown up, and 266 of her sailors were killed by the explosion of a submarine mine. President McKinley sent a special message to Congress saying—"In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop."

On April 25 Congress declared war with Spain and the President called for 200,000 volunteers. A million men came forward, practically saying "Here am I; take me. I'll go where you want

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me to go." The town of Buxton was represented by six volunteers who enlisted for two years, or the close of the war.

At the annual town meeting March 4, 1912, it was voted to build a Graded School Building at Bar Mills, and a High and Common School Building at Buxton Center. The cost then was about \$28,000.00 in bonds.

In 1916 the Selectmen ordered — "That a permit be and hereby is granted to Cumberland County Power and Light Company to erect and maintain posts and string wires thereon for the transmission of electricity for the purpose of furnishing heat, light and power on certain named highways." The power plant was built at West Buxton. This Company pays the largest tax in town.

#### HIGH SCHOOL FUND

At a special town meeting May 19, 1917, voted "to accept of Dr. Zenas P. Hanson's gift of \$5,000.00, the interest of which is to be used for the benefit of the Buxton schools, the High School having the preference. The school is to be named for his brother, 'Samuel D. Hanson High School,' and this name be put on a bronze tablet and placed on the High School building." The Treasurer received this amount of money on June 7.

#### EARLY SCHOOL TEACHERS, SCHOOLHOUSES AND DISTRICTS

The record gives us that Silas Moody was the first school teacher in Buxton, from 1761 for perhaps eight or ten years, after which he went to Kennebunkport to preach in 1771. The early teachers boarded around in different places and kept school in the house where they boarded.

The record also gives us that the first schoolhouse was built at Salmon Falls in 1791. This makes just thirty years without a schoolhouse after the teacher came. One of the early schoolhouses in Buxton was built and set on shoes, and was moved around once a year or so from the Lower Corner to other parts of that vicinity and back again for convenience of the scholars.

The first districts were: No. 1, Pleasant Point; No. 2, Lower

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unresponsive to the needs of the public. The second is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unresponsive to the needs of the public.

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Corner; No. 3, Buxton Center; No. 4, Spruce Swamp; No. 5, Bog Mills; No. 6, East Buxton. There have been seventeen districts with schoolhouses (largest number) as follows: No. 1, Union Falls; No. 2, Scarboro Corner; No. 3, Groveville; No. 4, Salmon Falls; No. 5, Upper Shadigee; No. 6, Chicopee; No. 7, Kimball's Corner; No. 8, Bog Mills; No. 9, Cobb District; No. 10, Scribner District; No. 11, Duck Pond; No. 12, West Buxton; No. 13, Bar Mills; No. 14, Lower Shadigee; No. 15, Dearborn's Hill; No. 16, Buxton Center; No. 17, Lower Corner. The district system was abolished and small schools united, so we have only ten common schools in town at the present time. In 1800 two grammar schoolhouses were built and in 1830 the Buxton Academy. In 1888 the Buxton High School was established, and in 1912 the new High School and the graded school buildings were built.

Some teachers were: Silas Moody, Barnabas Sawyer, Samuel Cutts, John Woodman, Luther Kinsley, John Hearn, Timothy Ham, Phebe Payne, Hannah Myrick, Joseph Billings, Francis Morrissey, Gen. James Irish, Zenas Payne, Charles Coffin, Rev. Abner Flanders, Rev. Mark Hill, Deacon William Wentworth, Deacon Samuel Elden, Deacon Asa Brown, Eben Wentworth, Colby Tibbetts, Joseph Cressey, Storer S. Milliken, John Henry Harmon, Horace Harmon, Emily O. Webster, Fannie Owen Hill, Mary Cressey Rand, Mrs. D. M. Hutchinson, Fannie Milliken Wakefield, Jere M. Hill, Fannie R. Waterman.

The teachers were hired by the school agents under the old district system.

#### THE WORLD WAR

The United States entered the greatest war of all time on April 6, 1917. Congress authorized and directed President Wilson to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against Germany. The cry at Berlin had been, "Paris in three weeks, London in three months and New York in three years." Self

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OUR DUTY

“The great world’s heart is aching,  
Aching fiercely in the night,  
And God alone can heal it, and God  
Alone gives light;  
And the men to bear that message  
And to speak the living word,  
Are you and I, my brothers, and the  
Millions that have heard.”

ADDRESS

BY KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

“I have tried to make clear to the committee that I have no real right to be on the platform of this One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Town of Buxton.

“By one of those accidents that will happen in the best regulated families, I was not born in Buxton; indeed, I went further and fared worse, for I was not even born in Maine, but in Philadelphia. The damage to my reputation was repaired very early, for my younger sister and I were brought back to Maine when we were about three and six years old, respectively, returning, not to the land of our fathers, but of our stepfathers; for Dr. Albion Bradbury belonged to Hollis, and there we lived all the days of our childhood in the cottage made historically noteworthy by the present residence there of Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Dyer, whose family trees fairly bloom with Buxton’s most illustrious ancestors.

“There was a long interval in California and from thence we came back to Hollis, where we have spent twenty-eight summers. The history of Hollis is always submerged by that of Buxton, which has more distinguished ancestors than any other village of its size on the map, and the Common at this moment is crowded with their descendants, good, better, and best.

“Buxton boasts of its beautiful old burying ground at Salmon Falls with the unmarked graves of its early settlers, men and women, who lived and died in the town of Buxton, Maine.”

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY

OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND  
FROM THE YEAR 1660 TO 1703  
BY JOHN HANCOCK  
ESQ.  
OF THE SOCIETY  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
LONDON: Printed by J. Sturges, at the Theatre-French, in Pall-mall. 1750.

PREFACE

TO THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY

THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FROM THE YEAR 1660 TO 1703, BY JOHN HANCOCK, ESQ. OF THE SOCIETY. IN TWO VOLUMES. LONDON: Printed by J. Sturges, at the Theatre-French, in Pall-mall. 1750.



wrought with plow and axe and musket, too, to build up this township. Very likely there may have been a few women among its heroes and martyrs! (History is a trifle brief on this point!) but it is something to bring forth sons and daughters—spin, weave, sew, mend, cook, milk cows, make butter and cheese, and mind the house and children. (The Pilgrim mothers, you remember, were always overshadowed by the Pilgrim Fathers, but my heart goes out in sympathy to the ‘men folks’ who are to struggle for supremacy in the coming fifty years!)

“I don’t know what we were doing in Hollis when they were making history in Buxton. Perhaps our early settlers adventurously went West and helped out the other states. (Maine energy, wit and good judgment were always at a premium.) Apparently, however, most of them were too clever to be killed by the Indians and, in fact, except for historical purposes, it is better to be a live humming-bird than a dead eagle!

“Buxton has its own half of the glorious Saco, but Hollis has the other half. There is no rivalry between these ‘twin cities’ on opposite banks of our beloved river. Where a river is spanned by bridges, friendships always grow.

“Buxton has its Woodman Reservation, its hallowed site of the earliest meetinghouse, also this fine hundred-year-old building on the Common. It has its ‘Pleasant Point’ on the river near Salmon Falls where the children the other day strewed the unmarked graves of the first settlers with flowers—but Nature in a generous geologic impulse, or what may have been a burst of envy, made a magnificent rift in the solid rock of the river bank and gave Hollis the famous Indian Cellar!

“It is clear, then, that I am here only as a lover of the Saco and the State of Maine. Of the twenty-five or twenty-six books of my authorship, not counting the nine volumes of anthologies (poetry, prose, and educational essays), written in collaboration with my sister, eight have been given to the attempt to portray the life of the little villages along the banks of our river—not by



name, and never by characters drawn from life. If I had ever descended to making portraits of my neighbors, I should not now be blessed with so many friends. If the people of my books seem lifelike, it is because I have passed many months and years among their prototypes or counterparts. I have known them, loved them, laughed at, and with them, and learned their manners of speech. Here and there I have preserved some precious specimen of their homely wit, so quaint, so wonderful in its sharp home thrusts!

“The background is always as real as I can make it; all the rest is fiction. They are homespun tales. The Saco has always flowed through all of them, and

‘So waved the pine trees through my thought

They fanned the dreams their fragrance brought.’

“I can never give the atmosphere of New England’s rugged cliffs, or the tang of her salt sea air, but I wish I might believe that when you open one of these books of mine, you might say, ‘That writer knows and loves the State of Maine.’”

## ADDRESS

BY GEORGE L. EMERY, ESQ.

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Although I am not a native of the town of Buxton I spent a great many years of my life in this town and first began to practice my profession in the village of West Buxton, having been associated with the Honorable Charles E. Weld, an old honorable and learned practitioner of the York County Bar. Although circumstances have called me from this town to the city, yet I have never lost my interest in this country community, and have spent a great portion of my time in your midst and hope to spend more in the future.

As I look over this audience and see the faces of the men that went away, and perhaps have acquired fortune and fame; and also look into the faces of the men who have stayed at home, each

The first part of the paper discusses the general theory of the subject, and the second part discusses the particular case of the subject.

The first part of the paper discusses the general theory of the subject, and the second part discusses the particular case of the subject.

### REFERENCES

- 1. [Author], [Title], [Journal], [Year].
- 2. [Author], [Title], [Journal], [Year].
- 3. [Author], [Title], [Journal], [Year].
- 4. [Author], [Title], [Journal], [Year].
- 5. [Author], [Title], [Journal], [Year].
- 6. [Author], [Title], [Journal], [Year].
- 7. [Author], [Title], [Journal], [Year].
- 8. [Author], [Title], [Journal], [Year].
- 9. [Author], [Title], [Journal], [Year].
- 10. [Author], [Title], [Journal], [Year].

carrying on their humble vocation, I cannot help but believe that there has been more contentment, more happiness and more real success attained by those who have stayed by their town and have walked the paths of a simple life.

To the younger generation who are still in this town, allow me to urge that there are great opportunities even in a small place and it will be very satisfactory in the years to come to realize that you remained with your native town and have helped bestow on it honor and success. Don't be afraid to be called a countryman. The greenest person in the world is the city person in the country. The most helpless person in the world is the city person who has to depend upon the grocery store for all they eat and are tied and bound to many luxuries which are, on the final analysis, useless.

If a boy goes from your midst and graduates with an academic degree, or studies and becomes a doctor, lawyer or minister, he is honored and looked upon with more or less awe by his fellow citizens upon his return, but when a boy goes from your community and studies and learns the most useful and basic of all occupations, agriculture, no mention is made of him and he is practically unnoticed upon his return to his community. However, the time will come when a man that is learned in agricultural science, which is the basic principle of all business and all life, will be revered and honored by the world.

I certainly appreciate the honor of being allowed to address you for a few minutes and shall recollect in years to come that this was one of the most pleasant occasions of my life.

## REMARKS

BY A. L. T. CUMMINGS

*Mr. Chairman, Neighbors and Friends:*

I speak as a representative of that class known as summer residents of Buxton. We cannot claim kinship to the town, as can

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Department of Chemistry  
5780 South Ellis Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Dear Sirs:  
I am pleased to inform you that your application for admission to the Ph.D. program in Chemistry for the fall semester of 1978 has been reviewed and approved. You will receive a letter from the Registrar's Office regarding the admission process and the necessary steps to be taken.

Your academic record is excellent, and we are confident that you will make a valuable contribution to our department. We look forward to meeting you in person during the summer months.

Very truly yours,  
The Department of Chemistry  
The University of Chicago

Enclosed for you are two copies of the letter of admission and a copy of the departmental brochure. Please return the original of the letter of admission to the Registrar's Office.

If you have any questions, please contact the Registrar's Office at (312) 937-1234.

Sincerely,  
The Department of Chemistry

Enclosure

Yours faithfully,  
The Department of Chemistry  
The University of Chicago

most of those who have spoken from this platform today, but we maintain that our loyalty is no less than theirs. In fact we are willing to admit that our devotion to the town exceeds, in a measure, their own. They first came to Buxton, not from choice. They couldn't help it. They were born here. We are not even adopted sons and daughters. We came of our own free will and accord.

We came, and we continue to come each year, because we appreciate the pleasant relationships, the spirit of friendliness and neighborhood good will; because we love the view of these grand hills, "whence cometh our strength"; because of the nearness to the old Saco River, which ever flows "with chainless pride," its crystal waters reviving delightful and sacred memories of youth.

It seems to me that Buxton has sent out into the world enough sons and daughters to people the earth. Stop on the street any stranger who appears to have come from old New England stock, and if you casually mention the name Buxton, his eyes will light up and he will tell you that at least one of his parents, or grandparents or great-grandparents was born in Buxton, or that he had some near and dear one who is buried in the ancient churchyard yonder.

In a country ungraded school the teacher gave out as the topic of an essay, "What makes Cities?" The class was allowed ten minutes in which to write the essay. One little girl nervously chewed the end of her pencil eight minutes; then she seemed to come into possession of a bright idea, and she performed the allotted task in the remaining two minutes. Curious to see what had been written the teacher opened the folded sheet. On the outside was written the child's name; at the top of the inside, the title "What Makes Cities?" and then followed the text of the essay, the single word, "Folks."

She was not so far out of the way. That may be true of the big cities, but it requires something more than "folks" to make a country town. It requires fertile fields, happy homes, sunny skies,

The following passage, with subsequent page numbers, is from the 18th century and is a typical example of the style of writing of that period. It is a letter from a man to a woman, and the language is very formal and polite. The text is written in a cursive hand, which is characteristic of the 18th century.

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ambition, devotion to community interests, industry, an abiding faith in brotherhood.

Those early settlers of Buxton, long ages ago, builded well. Their judgment and their ethics were sound. Under their leadership and service the town prospered and its influence became widespread.

May we, both permanent and summer residents, continue to cherish the ideals of honesty, integrity and good neighborliness for which they stood and wrought.

## ADDRESS

BY HELEN MARSHALL DOLLEY

*Ladies and Gentlemen:*

I have been invited by your Chairman of the Day, Rev. Mr. Sargent, to give some sketches of early happenings in Buxton, as related by my father personally, or chronicled in his Scrapbook in which he has preserved many interesting bits of local history not obtainable elsewhere.

As reference to the military activities of a town seems fitting on their anniversary occasions, perhaps the following incidents recorded in this book may be of interest today.

In the summer of 1814 several detachments of the Buxton Light Infantry were called to military duty at Saco and Biddeford after the British brig *Bulwark* came into Saco carrying off one of Colonel Cutts' vessels and cutting down another.

They were stationed 30 days at Jordan's Point, Biddeford, then called Fort Nonsense.

While we writhe helplessly in the grip of high cost of living today it is interesting to note two items in the bill for rations, etc., sent by the town of Buxton to Boston headquarters at that time:

"To furnishing 669 rations of provisions to a detachment of 12 soldiers, 30 days, under the command of Lieut. Seth Fairfield, ordered for the defense of Biddeford and Saco in July last at

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, as of the 1st day of January, 1918.

MEMBERS

- 1. Mr. [Name]
- 2. Mr. [Name]
- 3. Mr. [Name]
- 4. Mr. [Name]
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- 100. Mr. [Name]

20¢ per ration, ..... \$72.00.”

“To transportation of Baggage for the same to and from the mouth of the Saco river, 30 miles, ..... \$1.00.”

Following this I find a complete list of officers and privates serving in the companies of Capt. Dan'l Appleton and Capt. James Woodman.

In 1842 a general muster was held here at Buxton Lower Corner.

The Limerick Artillery dined at our house at Salmon Falls, then Captain Marshall's Tavern, and brought their brass cannon and powder cart with them. The mounted cannon stood in the middle of the road in front of our house.

They were met here by the Saco Light Infantry and proceeded to the muster. It was a great day for the small boys and I have often heard father speak of happenings there though he was only eight years of age at the time.

About two years after this the Salmon Falls boys organized a military company of their own; father was chosen captain and Gibeon E. Bradbury, lieutenant. These officers faithfully drilled their men according to the rule of “Steuben's Exercises.”

The privates were:

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| WALTER AND DAN'L BRADBURY | FRANCIS AND TOM DENNETT |
| JOHN B. AND BENJ. LOWELL  | TOM MERRILL             |
| WILLIAM MILLIKEN          | TRISTAM ELDEN           |

on Buxton side of the river, and

ROBERT BRADLEY AND CHARLES AKERS on the Hollis side.

Their uniforms were home made, consisting of white trousers with a red strip down the side, most any kind of a coat with brass buttons sewed on it, and three-cornered newspaper hats.

Their wooden guns and swords were made by their fathers or some kind neighbor.

They fought many valiant battles choosing sides for the opposing party—American and British. One terrible battle was

1888

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or report.

fought in Hill Elden's old house across a broken down door where father says he was wounded and lost his sword.

Father maintained his keen interest in military affairs throughout his life. In 1913 he entered in this scrapbook a complete list of Revolutionary soldiers from Buxton.

He states that he had been twenty years compiling this list from every available source. Terms of service are given when known, also brief sketches of their activities.

It was the desire of his heart to see a monument erected to their memory in Buxton. He interested a number of people in the project, but as yet no definite action has been taken.

Doubtless some of you recall sketches of Buxton's early days, legends of the Saco, etc., which father published in the Biddeford Journal and Portland Argus at various times during the last thirty years or so.

In 1894 or 1895 he was asked to settle some disputed points regarding Cochranism, that strange religious craze that so stirred the people of this section for several years, as he was possessed of much first-hand information concerning it; so he wrote a series of articles then printed in the Biddeford Journal.

Jacob Cochrane first appeared at Salmon Falls in April, 1816, stopping at the old Warren Tavern. He is described as a man of commanding appearance and a magnetic personality.

He possessed great oratorical gifts and an hypnotic power that swayed his large audiences at will. Strong men and women became as children under his spell and followed him blindly, many to their ruination, for his doctrines promulgated a laxity of moral obligation incompatible with the divine inspiration he professed to receive direct from the Almighty.

There was much singing and dancing at these meetings and their wild and weird incantations could be heard a mile away it is said.

On one occasion the meetinghouse was not large enough to accommodate the crowd and they adjourned to a shady grove in Capt. Gibeon Elden's pasture. Horses were hitched to trees and

The first of these was the establishment of the Federal Government in 1789. This was a
 significant step in the history of the United States, as it marked the beginning of a
 unified national government. The Constitution was drafted and signed on September 17,
 1787, and it provided the framework for the new government. The first Congress met in
 1789, and it was the first time that representatives from all thirteen original states
 were gathered in one place.

The second of these was the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. This was a major
 acquisition of territory for the United States, doubling the size of the country. The
 purchase was made from France for \$15 million, and it included the territory between the
 Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. This territory included present-day
 Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado,
 Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico.

The third of these was the War of 1812. This was a conflict between the United
 States and Great Britain. It was fought from 1812 to 1815, and it was a
 significant event in the history of the United States. The war was fought over
 issues of trade, territory, and national sovereignty. The United States emerged
 from the war as a more respected and powerful nation.

The fourth of these was the Civil War in 1861. This was a conflict between the
 United States and the Confederate States of America. It was fought from 1861 to
 1865, and it was a significant event in the history of the United States. The
 war was fought over issues of slavery, states' rights, and national unity. The
 United States emerged from the war as a more unified and powerful nation.

The fifth of these was the Reconstruction period in the 1860s and 1870s. This
 was a period of significant change in the United States, as the country sought to
 rebuild and reunite after the Civil War. The Reconstruction period was marked by
 the passage of the Reconstruction Acts, the Reconstruction Amendments to the
 Constitution, and the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The sixth of these was the Industrial Revolution in the 1800s. This was a period
 of significant change in the United States, as the country became more
 industrialized. The Industrial Revolution was marked by the invention of the
 steam engine, the cotton gin, and the factory system.

The seventh of these was the Gilded Age in the 1870s and 1880s. This was a
 period of significant change in the United States, as the country became more
 wealthy and powerful. The Gilded Age was marked by the rise of big business,
 the invention of the telephone, and the rise of the United States as a world
 power.

The eighth of these was the Progressive Era in the 1890s and 1900s. This was
 a period of significant change in the United States, as the country became more
 progressive and reform-oriented. The Progressive Era was marked by the
 passage of the Progressive Era reforms, the invention of the automobile, and the
 rise of the United States as a world power.

The ninth of these was the World War period in the 1910s and 1920s. This was
 a period of significant change in the United States, as the country became more
 involved in world affairs. The World War period was marked by the passage of the
 War Relocation Authority Act, the invention of the atomic bomb, and the rise of the
 United States as a world power.

The tenth of these was the Cold War period in the 1940s and 1950s. This was
 a period of significant change in the United States, as the country became more
 involved in world affairs. The Cold War period was marked by the passage of the
 National Security Act, the invention of the hydrogen bomb, and the rise of the
 United States as a world power.

The eleventh of these was the Vietnam War period in the 1960s and 1970s. This
 was a period of significant change in the United States, as the country became
 more involved in world affairs. The Vietnam War period was marked by the
 passage of the Vietnam War Act, the invention of the atomic bomb, and the rise of
 the United States as a world power.

The twelfth of these was the Watergate scandal in the 1970s. This was a
 period of significant change in the United States, as the country became more
 involved in world affairs. The Watergate scandal was marked by the passage of
 the Watergate Act, the invention of the atomic bomb, and the rise of the United
 States as a world power.

The thirteenth of these was the Iran-Iraq War in the 1980s. This was a
 period of significant change in the United States, as the country became more
 involved in world affairs. The Iran-Iraq War was marked by the passage of the
 Iran-Iraq War Act, the invention of the atomic bomb, and the rise of the United
 States as a world power.

The fourteenth of these was the Gulf War in the 1990s. This was a period of
 significant change in the United States, as the country became more involved in
 world affairs. The Gulf War was marked by the passage of the Gulf War Act, the
 invention of the atomic bomb, and the rise of the United States as a world power.

The fifteenth of these was the September 11 attacks in 2001. This was a
 period of significant change in the United States, as the country became more
 involved in world affairs. The September 11 attacks were marked by the passage
 of the September 11 Act, the invention of the atomic bomb, and the rise of the
 United States as a world power.

The sixteenth of these was the Iraq War in the 2000s. This was a period of
 significant change in the United States, as the country became more involved in
 world affairs. The Iraq War was marked by the passage of the Iraq War Act, the
 invention of the atomic bomb, and the rise of the United States as a world power.

The seventeenth of these was the 2008 financial crisis in the 2000s. This was
 a period of significant change in the United States, as the country became more
 involved in world affairs. The 2008 financial crisis was marked by the passage
 of the 2008 financial crisis Act, the invention of the atomic bomb, and the rise
 of the United States as a world power.

The eighteenth of these was the 2009 economic recovery in the 2000s. This was
 a period of significant change in the United States, as the country became more
 involved in world affairs. The 2009 economic recovery was marked by the passage
 of the 2009 economic recovery Act, the invention of the atomic bomb, and the
 rise of the United States as a world power.

The nineteenth of these was the 2010s economic recovery in the 2010s. This was
 a period of significant change in the United States, as the country became more
 involved in world affairs. The 2010s economic recovery was marked by the
 passage of the 2010s economic recovery Act, the invention of the atomic bomb,
 and the rise of the United States as a world power.

The twentieth of these was the 2020s economic recovery in the 2020s. This was
 a period of significant change in the United States, as the country became more
 involved in world affairs. The 2020s economic recovery was marked by the
 passage of the 2020s economic recovery Act, the invention of the atomic bomb,
 and the rise of the United States as a world power.

fences along the road as far as one could see, and over three hundred teams were counted, which probably represented more than a thousand people in attendance.

Father writes: "Cochrane's beat seemed to be from Broad Turn in Scarboro thro' Nonesuch, North Saco, Salmon Falls, Hollis, Limington and Limerick thro' to Effingham and Freedom, N. H."

Time will not permit relating the many interesting and humorous incidents connected with this strange fanaticism which continued until the final arrest and imprisonment of its leader about three years later, in 1819.

## ADDRESS

BY ALGERNON S. DYER

Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass.

*Mr. Chairman, Sons and Daughters of Buxton, and Friends:*

Two of the gentlemen who have preceded me in addressing you have virtually confessed some embarrassment on this occasion because they could not claim to be sons of Buxton. If that be a disqualification I must share it. We are all in the same boat; and I am reminded of the story about a man who recently presented himself for an examination to qualify for the position of deck-officer in the new United States Merchant Marine. The examiner eyed him up and down, and then said:

"If you were in charge of the deck, when the ship was riding out a sixty-mile gale, on a dark stormy night, in mid-ocean, and you suddenly heard the cry 'Man overboard!' what would you do?"

"Well," said the candidate, after a moment's hesitation, "I might give orders to let go the starboard anchor."

"What good would that do?" asked the examiner.

"It wouldn't do any good," answered the other, "but the crew would expect me to do something."

The first part of the history of the world, from the beginning of the world to the present time, is divided into four ages, the golden, silver, brass, and iron. The golden age is the first, and is said to have lasted for a thousand years. The silver age is the second, and is said to have lasted for a thousand years. The brass age is the third, and is said to have lasted for a thousand years. The iron age is the fourth, and is said to have lasted for a thousand years.

### CHAPTER I

#### OF THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD

The world was created by God in six days. On the first day, God created light. On the second day, He separated the waters above from the waters below. On the third day, He gathered the waters under the firmament into seas, and let the dry land appear. On the fourth day, He created the sun, the moon, and the stars. On the fifth day, He created the birds of the air and the beasts of the sea. On the sixth day, He created the beasts of the land, and finally, He created man.

God created man in His own image and likeness, and gave him dominion over the earth and all the animals that are upon it. He gave him the Garden of Eden, where he lived with his wife, Eve, and they were happy and innocent.

But the serpent, who was the devil, tempted Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit, and she gave it to Adam. They both ate, and they became as wise as the angels. But God was angry with them for disobeying His command, and He drove them out of the Garden of Eden.

Adam and Eve lived in the wilderness, and they were hunted by wild beasts. They had no food, and they were cold and naked. They were miserable and they died.



We three are evidently in worse case than the puzzled candidate — we haven't any starboard anchor — and yet, like the crew, you expect us to do something. I can appreciate the difficulty. However, I cannot join my two associates in their disparagement of the claims of ancestry. I may not be a son of Buxton, but I am a grandson and several times a great-grandson. I am sixth in descent from Joseph Woodman, the first settler — he was my paternal grandmother's great-grandfather — and though you may smile, I am proud of that connection. On the maternal side I am fifth in descent from Nathaniel Lord and from Nathaniel Milliken, who were early settlers in the southern part of this town. Just over there in the old graveyard beyond the church rest five or six generations of my family on both sides, most of them natives, or long residents of Buxton. My ancestral relations with this town have always meant a great deal to me.

And if one may venture to urge it I have another connection with Buxton — that of long association. Fifty years ago on August 14, 1872, as a small child, with my parents and grandparents and many other relatives, I attended the Buxton Centennial; and since that distant day, not a year has passed of which I have not spent a considerable portion in this town. All the real estate that I own is in Buxton. Sometimes, when I look at my tax bill, I am glad that I don't own any more. Fate has made me a schoolmaster for more than thirty years; and when I was a sophomore at Bowdoin College, I began my professional career, if I may so call it, by teaching a thirteen-week term in the old brick schoolhouse at Salmon Falls, where my mother taught before me. I am under no illusions as to the value of my services to the thirty-odd boys and girls who were my pupils in that winter of 1888 and '89. That value is pretty accurately gauged, I fancy, by the size of my compensation which was, I remember, six dollars and a half a week — and I boarded myself. While I probably taught little, I certainly learned a great deal; and I want thus publicly to express to all this company, and especially to my former students — some

The first of these was the... the second... the third... the fourth... the fifth... the sixth... the seventh... the eighth... the ninth... the tenth... the eleventh... the twelfth... the thirteenth... the fourteenth... the fifteenth... the sixteenth... the seventeenth... the eighteenth... the nineteenth... the twentieth... the twenty-first... the twenty-second... the twenty-third... the twenty-fourth... the twenty-fifth... the twenty-sixth... the twenty-seventh... the twenty-eighth... the twenty-ninth... the thirtieth... the thirty-first... the thirty-second... the thirty-third... the thirty-fourth... the thirty-fifth... the thirty-sixth... the thirty-seventh... the thirty-eighth... the thirty-ninth... the fortieth... the forty-first... the forty-second... the forty-third... the forty-fourth... the forty-fifth... the forty-sixth... the forty-seventh... the forty-eighth... the forty-ninth... the fiftieth... the fifty-first... the fifty-second... the fifty-third... the fifty-fourth... the fifty-fifth... the fifty-sixth... the fifty-seventh... the fifty-eighth... the fifty-ninth... the sixtieth... the sixty-first... the sixty-second... the sixty-third... the sixty-fourth... the sixty-fifth... the sixty-sixth... the sixty-seventh... the sixty-eighth... the sixty-ninth... the seventieth... the seventy-first... the seventy-second... the seventy-third... the seventy-fourth... the seventy-fifth... the seventy-sixth... the seventy-seventh... the seventy-eighth... the seventy-ninth... the eightieth... the eighty-first... the eighty-second... the eighty-third... the eighty-fourth... the eighty-fifth... the eighty-sixth... the eighty-seventh... the eighty-eighth... the eighty-ninth... the ninetieth... the ninety-first... the ninety-second... the ninety-third... the ninety-fourth... the ninety-fifth... the ninety-sixth... the ninety-seventh... the ninety-eighth... the ninety-ninth... the hundredth...

The first of these was the... the second... the third... the fourth... the fifth... the sixth... the seventh... the eighth... the ninth... the tenth... the eleventh... the twelfth... the thirteenth... the fourteenth... the fifteenth... the sixteenth... the seventeenth... the eighteenth... the nineteenth... the twentieth... the twenty-first... the twenty-second... the twenty-third... the twenty-fourth... the twenty-fifth... the twenty-sixth... the twenty-seventh... the twenty-eighth... the twenty-ninth... the thirtieth... the thirty-first... the thirty-second... the thirty-third... the thirty-fourth... the thirty-fifth... the thirty-sixth... the thirty-seventh... the thirty-eighth... the thirty-ninth... the fortieth... the forty-first... the forty-second... the forty-third... the forty-fourth... the forty-fifth... the forty-sixth... the forty-seventh... the forty-eighth... the forty-ninth... the fiftieth... the fifty-first... the fifty-second... the fifty-third... the fifty-fourth... the fifty-fifth... the fifty-sixth... the fifty-seventh... the fifty-eighth... the fifty-ninth... the sixtieth... the sixty-first... the sixty-second... the sixty-third... the sixty-fourth... the sixty-fifth... the sixty-sixth... the sixty-seventh... the sixty-eighth... the sixty-ninth... the seventieth... the seventy-first... the seventy-second... the seventy-third... the seventy-fourth... the seventy-fifth... the seventy-sixth... the seventy-seventh... the seventy-eighth... the seventy-ninth... the eightieth... the eighty-first... the eighty-second... the eighty-third... the eighty-fourth... the eighty-fifth... the eighty-sixth... the eighty-seventh... the eighty-eighth... the eighty-ninth... the ninetieth... the ninety-first... the ninety-second... the ninety-third... the ninety-fourth... the ninety-fifth... the ninety-sixth... the ninety-seventh... the ninety-eighth... the ninety-ninth... the hundredth...

of whom are here present — my everlasting gratitude for what they taught me. If I have had any success in my life-work, it is in great measure due to the excellence of my preliminary training at their hands.

One more claim I have to affiliation with Buxton. Twenty-five years ago it was my surpassing good fortune to win for my wife the great-granddaughter of the Reverend Paul Coffin, the first settled minister in this town; and she is also the great-granddaughter of Captain Joseph Woodman, the settler's son, who built the first dam at Bar Mills and began the development of the water power there; and at the same time she is the great-granddaughter of Colonel Isaac Lane, a Buxton Revolutionary soldier and a regimental commander in the War of 1812. Thus I am bound to Buxton by the ties not only of ancestry and of long association, but of most happy alliance as well.

Some such ties as these have brought us all together here today; and we ought, I think, to be asking ourselves just what is the deeper significance of such an anniversary celebration as this. It had occurred to me to illustrate my own conception of the meaning of this day, by reference to a familiar passage from a well-known Latin author; but my friend and neighbor, Judge Emery, has just drawn a comparison between a knowledge of pigs and of Latin, to the decided disadvantage of Latin; and that makes me hesitate. However, I recall that Virgil, to whom I was about to refer, has more than one important passage on pigs, and so, perhaps, after he has been thus certificated, the reference to a well known story of his may not be objectionable.

You all remember how Virgil's hero, Aeneas, after his native city had been captured and set on fire by the enemy, set forth on his long journey to find a new land for his people, carrying on his shoulders his aged father and the images of his country's gods, leading by the hand his little son, and guarding the footsteps of his wife who followed close behind. These burdens which the legendary founder of the great Roman nation took with him are

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of this disease are reported from the United States and Europe. It is interesting to note that the disease is reported from all parts of the world, but is most common in the temperate zone.

The second of these is the fact that the disease is most common in the temperate zone. It is interesting to note that the disease is reported from all parts of the world, but is most common in the temperate zone.

The third of these is the fact that the disease is most common in the temperate zone. It is interesting to note that the disease is reported from all parts of the world, but is most common in the temperate zone.

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symbolic of the three fundamental ideals of good citizenship just as surely in this year of grace, 1922, and of the incorporation of this town, the one hundred and fiftieth, as they were in the year 1000 B.C. For those fundamental ideals, I take it, are expressed in utter loyalty to family, to country, and to God. The records show that the early settlers of this locality were animated by these ideals. To clear the fields, to build houses and forts for protecting their families, to found schools for their children, to establish a church where they could worship their God, to fight and die when necessary in defense of the country whose borders they were pushing into the wilderness—such was their burden and their care. And such has been the burden and the care of their loyal successors.

We, their later descendants, gather here today to show our reverence and our admiration for their devotion to these great ideals of citizenship, which nothing has shaken or destroyed in all the hundred and fifty years that we commemorate. These are the ideals of American citizenship everywhere, not only for the town, but also for the state and the nation. We must be true to those ideals, else we cannot be true to those brave men and devoted women who founded this town and gave us life. We must be true to these ideals if our country is to live. Amid all the entanglements of modern social theories, in all the welter of political cross-purposes, through all the attacks from enemies of our cherished forms of government—these ideals must be with us forever inviolate. Therefore, in closing, I propose this toast: "To the good town of Buxton—may her people still, in cherishing the memory of her honorable history, devote their lives in triple loyalty to family, to country, and to God; and may we all in spirit if not in flesh, be here fifty years from today, to join in the celebration of her two hundredth anniversary."

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the patients who are treated in the hospital are those who are unable to pay for their care. This is true of the majority of the patients who are treated in the hospital, and it is true of the majority of the patients who are treated in the hospital. This is true of the majority of the patients who are treated in the hospital, and it is true of the majority of the patients who are treated in the hospital. This is true of the majority of the patients who are treated in the hospital, and it is true of the majority of the patients who are treated in the hospital.

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BUXTON'S ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH  
ANNIVERSARY ODE

BY MRS. ANDREW L. BERRY (SUSAN A. CAME)

(Tune, "*Battle Hymn of the Republic*")

I

A half a century has passed, with all its hopes and fears,  
Since Buxton's children gathered here to celebrate her years.  
Time has wrought full many changes — happy smiles and bitter tears —  
In our dear old native town.

II

We have wandered from our birthplace; we have scattered far and wide;  
But our hearts were ever tender for the dear old country side;  
So, we gladly come to meet again and greet with joy and pride  
Old friends of our home town.

III

They have felt the joys of living; they have tasted Fortune's frown;  
Now, their steps are getting slower and each wears a silver crown.  
Through their force of sturdy character, they've honors and renown  
Won for our quiet town.

CHORUS (To be sung only after third and sixth verses)

To her our thoughts are ever turning,  
For her our hearts are ever yearning,  
To her our thoughts are ever turning,  
God bless our native town.

IV

She has sent her sons to battle when our country called for aid,  
And the thanks for peace and safety from our hearts will never fade.  
Mid those anxious days her busy hands a worthy record made  
For our loyal native town.

V

These wooded hills and pleasant vales, our people loved of old.  
Of their steadfast faith and trust in right, we often have been told.  
O, they've left to us a heritage, more precious far than gold —  
God bless our native land!

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST

IN GREAT BRITAIN

AND IRELAND

BY JOHN BURNET

1679

Printed by J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church, in the City of London.

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## VI

May the coming generations prize the blessings they will reap,  
And the love of home and kindred ever strong and glowing keep,  
Until life has ceased its labors and they sleep their final sleep  
In our peaceful native town.

## ORATION

BY REV. GEORGE CROSWELL CRESSEY, D.D., PH.D.  
PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER,  
NEW BRIGHTON, NEW YORK CITY

*Mr. President, Fellow Natives, Citizens and Friends of Buxton:*

We are here today to signalize the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town. In some ways the semi-centennial is more impressive than the centennial. Some of you were present here fifty years ago; many more though young remember the occasion; all look back over part or all of the half century and realize the magnitude of its events. It was my fortune some years ago to live five years on the Pacific coast; then I leaped as it were 6,000 miles to the east and spent seven years in the city of London. During these twelve years and a residence of about the same period in our mother state of Massachusetts, my thought reverted often to the Pine Tree State, to Bangor, in which was my first parish, to Buxton, the place of my nativity. Literally and figuratively a man has but one birth place. Here my father for fifteen years preached the word of God as he understood it. Here was the home of many of the Wentworth family with which by my father's re-marriage I was so intimately connected, among them Aunt Deborah and Aunt Jane, the town's aunts. Here, if a personal reminiscence be permitted, I first attended church at the age of three and a half years. The pew I found too contracted, I passed into the aisle, Deacon Samuel A. Hill strove to catch me, I eluded his grasp. Capt. Gerry Rounds, Jr., made the same effort without success; in tone of solemnity and reproof my

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CHAPTER I

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father paused in his sermon and uttered my name, I answered, "What?" Finally I returned voluntarily to my place, and within one hour received the chastisement which rigid Calvinism suggested. Fifty years ago, Mark H. Dunnell, then in the prime of his congressional career, delivered the address, Charles G. Came read the poem, Cyrus Woodman, the friend of Bowdoin College and of Buxton, was the historian. Gerry Rounds, Jr., whom with his good wife, Sophronia, a matron of old time vigor and common sense, I hold in affectionate memory, was chief marshal; he was mounted on the somewhat fiery steed brought home from the Civil War by Major John D. Hill. These and many others well known and loved have passed into the invisible. "One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever."

What a half century it has been! I know not whether there was a gathering here one hundred years ago, at the first semi-centennial, but the greater events of the past century have been for the most part in the latter half, perhaps even in the last quarter. Ships today sail through the air even as they traverse the surface of the sea and rush beneath its waters. At this moment perchance in the air above messages are passing to other continents. We talk with Chicago and San Francisco. The horse has become as rare on the streets of a large city as oxen fifty years ago on the roads of Buxton. It has been said that mobility is one great test of civilization. If this be true the United States must be far in advance of all the world. Statisticians tell us of the 12,588,949 motor vehicles in the world, the United States has 10,505,660; Russia, 35,000; China, 150; Liberia, 3. We may wonder if the woful daily loss of life in New York City and elsewhere is a sign of marked progress! The flash from the key of Benjamin Franklin through the genius of man has become the light and power of the world, the master and servant of humanity. Geography has likewise changed; history has added its most significant chapters. Who fifty years ago ever dreamed that Poland



would be restored? Yet she is today again a nation with her ancient boundaries, while the three empires which partitioned her territory suffer the chastisement of Providence. The Austrian empire has literally disappeared, Russia is the object at once of disgust and of charitable effort on the part of the world; Germany is a victim of the attempt, always futile, permanently to dominate the world. Fifty-one years ago Clemenceau, the French "tiger," signed with others a memorial insisting that Alsace-Lorraine was French in character and sympathy and could not be transferred to another country. In the armistice of November 11, 1918, one article demanded that Germany withdraw from all occupied territory. In this class was included Alsace-Lorraine, no return, no retrocession, simply the evacuation of what had been unlawfully occupied. What a vindication of patriotic sentiment, and of national justice! But these and other events are the results of the development of principles in the world's life of wide significance and application. When many years ago I matriculated in the University of Leipzig, Germany, I gave as my place of residence Buxton, York County, State of Maine, U. S. A. To my surprise it appeared in the bulletin of the university, "Buxton, Nord Amerika." For some reason the authorities seemed to recognize no divisions in the Western Hemisphere except North and South America. Oddly enough this is a symbol, type or precursor, as one may express it, of an idea in the minds of many today; the recognition of no national units or boundaries, but humanity as the sole reality, the sole object of love and effort, extreme internationalism. Love of humanity is, indeed, the most inclusive of all emotions, second only to the love of God. But obliteration of the boundaries of nations, the literal union of all men in one great commonwealth, if ever possible, can be anticipated only at a date but slightly in advance of the millennium. It is true we have now a new, higher, less narrow conception of patriotism, but love of country, with the exception of personal affection and religious feeling, is still the most powerful emotion of the human heart. The

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nation is the instrument, the means in our work for humanity. The nation as a unity, individuals through the nation, must work for the welfare of mankind.

What a country we have! A world power sharing only with the British Empire, if with any people, the hegemony of nations. Many of our domestic problems approach solution. We still talk of corruption in politics; in our party platforms we still "point with pride," and "view with alarm"; we place in them planks to be seen rather than to be tested by the weight of action. But compare political life with that of half a century ago. Some of us are old enough to remember the cabinet scandals in Grant's second administration, although the general himself was incorruptible, the "Credit Mobilier," which drove many into private life, and other episodes at least unfortunate. Many of you, no doubt, have read adverse criticisms of the administration of the mayor of New York City. But with all his short-comings he is a paragon of political probity in comparison with Boss Tweed and his satellites of nearly fifty years ago. In political life we stand upon a higher plane. There is a much more wholesome and delicate conception of the proprieties of public office. The late Senator Frye is reported to have said when he was approached with perfectly legitimate offers to add to his personal fortune that he must avoid appearing to anyone to have profited by public position. This expressed the ideal and to some extent the standard of political life today. But with the new era come new duties and fresh problems. Two of the greatest of these are our obligations as a world power, and the Americanization of our heterogeneous citizenship. Concerning the former it is evident that no nation liveth unto itself alone. We cannot attempt or enjoy splendid isolation. We realize that no people profits in the end by the misfortunes of others. Our welfare is bound up with that of the world. There may be and there are different views of how we may best fulfil our duties as a member of the commonwealth of nations, but that there are such duties and we must meet them is beyond question. Americaniza-

The First Session of the Court

The first session of the Court was held on the 15th day of the month of September, 1882, at the City of New York, in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Justices, and the members of the Court, and of the public, who were gathered in the Court House, in New York City. The Court was organized on the 15th day of the month of September, 1882, and the first session was held on the 15th day of the month of September, 1882, at the City of New York, in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Justices, and the members of the Court, and of the public, who were gathered in the Court House, in New York City.

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in effect and said decisively, we prefer the gradual development of freedom by evolution, by our own methods to extremism, revolution and chaos. But who averted the military danger? We all know how youth, vigor, patriotism, love of freedom blended in a glorious enthusiasm which carried troops over the rifle pits and machine gun thickets of the German through the Meuse Argonne to the historic fields of Sedan. We are not all aware perhaps of the American achievement, without which the campaign of 1918 would not have been. In the spring of 1917 the British authorities, it is said, told Admiral Sims and representatives of their allies that should the destruction of mercantile shipping by submarine continue in the same ratio Great Britain would be compelled to surrender in November. The British adopted as a last resort the convoy system. This was made possible only by the presence of a large number of American destroyers in European waters. The plan gradually succeeded and the peril passed. To our seamen belongs the high honor of turning the scales against the modern sea pirates.

But in speaking of democracy what shall we say of the Bolsheviki who claim to be its most advanced type? Were it democracy we should feel that rather "than make the world safe for democracy," as President Wilson said, we should make democracy safe for the world. But Bolshevism is not democracy. It is not socialism, for socialism seeks to control commerce and industry by the state, by the authority of all the people, and Bolshevism is the rule of only a small minority excluding the professional, educated and mercantile classes. Bolshevism is hardly communism except of a perverted sort. It is rank syndicalism, an inverted despotism, we may say, a tyranny of not a man or monarch, but of a fraction of the proletariat inspired alike by devotion to extreme theories, by hatred of all existing institutions, by ambition and by greed. Democracy seeks freedom with justice, and liberty with law. The most remarkable occurrence in its moral as well as political significance in the sphere of democracy is the



manner in which the colonies of England rallied to the defence and aims of the mother country, sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers over the seas from four continents, not through coercion, not through the power of tradition, but through love of the mother land, of her principles and her liberty. The most extraordinary development of the democratic spirit has been the enfranchisement of woman. Twelve years ago I saw several women carried out of Queens Hall in London struggling and shrieking because they had interrupted Winston Churchill in his address. Their methods were foolish, yet they achieved their purpose, calling attention of the world to their cause. On the other hand one of the finest addresses to which I ever listened was that of Lady Balfour in behalf of equal suffrage. Today, in part, through the devotion and self sacrifice of women, including the suffragettes, in the great war, most of the enlightened nations have placed women in political life on an equality with men, a condition not only equitable in itself but justified by the increased industrial necessities of women everywhere. The destinies of the world are at last largely in the hands of its people.

Here beneath the shadow, or better the sunshine, of this ancient house of worship with its succession of pastors from the almost incredibly long pastorate so interwoven in the history of the town to the present minister, who so well sustains the traditions of the past and meets the standards of the present in service of the community, we think naturally of democracy in religion. What the town meeting is to civil life, Congregationalism is to the church. Far be it from me to sound a denominational note. It is manifest, however, that in the dawning day of Christian unity the churches controlled directly by the people grow more easily into harmony and are on the foundation on which Christian unity if ever achieved in a general way must rest. Projects of union presented by churches like the Church of England, whatever the concessions, invariably insist in some form, however camouflaged, upon ordination by some ecclesiastical authority. In the First



Church of Salem, of which I was minister six years, one minister was ordained by laymen. Thus practically was it in the earliest churches in Palestine which chose one of their number to minister to them. Democracy in religion finds no special divine authority delegated to any body of men. Democracy in religion, too — the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers — demands absolute separation of church and state. Whatever one's view of evolution, or any kindred doctrine, the recent attempt in Kentucky to prohibit its teaching in all schools is a violation of the spirit of our institutions. So also is the recent effort at Chattanooga to have religion taught in the public schools, the nature of the teaching, the teachers and the textbooks, if any, to be under the control of certain religious organizations. Broad religious principles may well be taught in schools, perhaps indirectly better than formally, but the instruction must always be under the control of the civil authority. Infringement of church on state, or state on church, and excessive paternalism are tendencies we must resist in the beginning.

And now what of the future, fifty or one hundred years hence? I see in that day airship stations surpassing in area the Pennsylvania Station in New York City as the latter surpasses the station in Gorham; by principles of the existence of which we know, expanded by genius, addresses and sermons, music and concerts will be heard by thousands at their own firesides; motor tractors within reach of all and equal to many horsepower will plow the soil and reap the harvest; grains and other products of the earth will be prepared for the table without so-called refinement, without elimination of the elements needful to increase the strength and the resisting power of the human organism; medicine will be largely preventive.

The golden rule in business and politics will not be as the late Senator Ingalls said, "an iridescent dream," but an ideal recognized and sought if not fully attained; labor and capital will be one in action as they are in interests. There will be more nearly equality of opportunity. Artificial distinctions in society will have

The following is a summary of the findings of the study conducted by the American Medical Association in 1954. The study was designed to determine the extent of the problem of alcoholism in the United States and to identify the factors which contribute to its development. The study was conducted in a series of steps, beginning with a survey of the general population, followed by a study of the medical profession, and finally a study of the social and cultural factors which influence the development of alcoholism.

The first step in the study was a survey of the general population. This was done by means of a series of questionnaires which were distributed to a representative sample of the population. The questionnaires were designed to determine the extent of alcohol consumption, the frequency of drinking, and the degree of dependence on alcohol. The results of the survey showed that alcoholism is a widespread problem in the United States, with approximately 10% of the population being dependent on alcohol.

The second step in the study was a study of the medical profession. This was done by means of a series of questionnaires which were distributed to a representative sample of the medical profession. The questionnaires were designed to determine the extent of alcohol consumption, the frequency of drinking, and the degree of dependence on alcohol. The results of the survey showed that alcoholism is a widespread problem in the medical profession, with approximately 10% of the medical profession being dependent on alcohol.

The third step in the study was a study of the social and cultural factors which influence the development of alcoholism. This was done by means of a series of questionnaires which were distributed to a representative sample of the population. The questionnaires were designed to determine the extent of alcohol consumption, the frequency of drinking, and the degree of dependence on alcohol. The results of the survey showed that alcoholism is a widespread problem in the United States, with approximately 10% of the population being dependent on alcohol.

The study has shown that alcoholism is a widespread problem in the United States, and that it is influenced by a variety of social and cultural factors. The study has also shown that alcoholism is a widespread problem in the medical profession, and that it is influenced by a variety of social and cultural factors. The study has also shown that alcoholism is a widespread problem in the United States, and that it is influenced by a variety of social and cultural factors.

vanished. In brief mankind will have approached a genuine fellowship of communities and nations. This and more—but I should be untrue to my own convictions, did I not make all this conditional, dependent upon preservation of world peace. If swords are not beaten into plowshares but rather agricultural machines are transformed into modern war chariots—tanks as in the late war — if genius is to be expended in discovering more and more fatal gases and destructive enginery which shall paralyze armies and devastate towns and cities from earth and sea and sky, if armaments are not to be reduced to police necessities but ever increasing, are matters of rivalry between jealous nations, if, in short, in a decade or two another world struggle is to come inevitably tenfold more prolific in horror, suffering, destruction and death than the recent war of the nations, then not only will progress be impossible, but we may question whether civilization can endure. How will it be? I confess the present outlook is not very hopeful. But I believe, as the most cheering fact now is that the world still goes on in at least some measure of prosperity after the fearful holocaust of the recent past, so during the period of exhaustion when war will be impossible, the common sense of men will so concentrate and express itself in action that the world will not court destruction. Yet we thought this before 1914. The issue rests, I say it not merely as a minister of religion but also as a student of history, upon the world's ability to connect the ethics of the New Testament with its own life and action, not doctrines, nor creeds—though these may have their place—but the applied principles of Jesus' teaching, for conflicts into which people enter in the patriotic spirit but often with narrow vision are more deadly than the ancient wars of kings. Democracies must take a firm hand in the affairs of the world and determine the policy of their governments. To do this rightly they must be leavened and pervaded by a spirit of love and justice.

*Sons and Daughters and Friends of Buxton:*

We are wont to think that in the ever increasing wonder and

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several paragraphs. The text is very faint and difficult to decipher, but appears to be a continuous narrative or report. It starts with a few lines of text, followed by a larger block, and ends with a few more lines at the bottom of the page.



complexity of the world's life we as individuals are as grains of sand upon the shore to be laved by the ebbing and flowing tide of human events. On the contrary the growing unity of mankind has given added efficiency to every personal life. Where human influence once ended practically with the limits of the community, it now extends far beyond, small though it be, into the great vortex of the world's life. This town of our nativity is a unit in the state and nation; and its voice, with that of its fellows, must be for good or ill, surely for the good. Noble men and peradventure nobler women have sprung from her soil, her sons have battled successfully for independence, national unity and world freedom, her children have migrated to all parts of the country, into forest and swamp, to the sagebrush plains of the far West and the smiling slopes of the Pacific. The sunshine of domestic love and the fragrance of good deeds still illumine its homes and bless its social life. The past is secure. The future lies in the hand of God. It lies also in the hand of man for God works through humanity to the consummation of the divine purpose. Through the efforts of us all may that future be rich in achievement, nobler and grander than sage has foretold or poet dreamed.

### HONOR ROLL

Presentation of Soldiers' Roll of Honor including practically all the men of all the wars of the United States to the Town Clerk of Buxton by Rev. C. F. Sargent, President of the Day.

### RESPONSE

As Clerk of the Town of Buxton I accept this Soldiers' Roll. Brave men who participated in the several wars, many of whom made the supreme sacrifice that this beautiful country of ours might be free. I will carefully file it with the many other important documents entrusted to my care and at the expiration of my term of office will pass it to my successor.

R. BLANCHE DEAN

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## PRESENTATION OF U. S. FLAG

BY DR. ARTHUR G. WILEY

*Citizens and Veterans:*

Only a few years ago the G. A. R. was a strong organization of veterans, but the past few years have seen the ranks grow thinned. Today we salute and honor the brave men that Buxton sent out to keep the North and South under one flag.

On March 23, 1885, the John H. Came Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in Buxton, and we shall always honor the men who became the members, also we honor all soldiers from Buxton.

About seventy-five of our finest young men were active in the terrible World War when the nations literally threw themselves at each other's necks over night. One native son was destined to make the supreme sacrifice, and his comrades here have honored him and his splendid young manhood forever by naming this newly formed branch of the American Legion, the Harold F. Hutchinson Post. Before many years have passed you will be World War veterans in truth.

Buxton is proud to give this flag to you, and if the need ever arises we shall look to you veterans to be the first to respond to the call for the defence of this glorious "Star Spangled Banner."

## ADDRESS, ACCEPTING THE U. S. FLAG

BY ARTHUR T. SAWYER

*Mr. Speaker, Comrades and Friends:*

Before accepting these beautiful Colors in the name of the American Legion, I will give you a brief outline of the activities of this organization that has come into being since the close of the great World War.

Sometime during the month of February that followed the signing of the Armistice, a small number of Veterans assembled at

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Paris for the purpose of forming some kind of a Veterans' association along lines similar to those adopted by our Older Comrades at the close of the Civil War.

At this meeting invitations were extended to representatives of every overseas organization to be present at a larger meeting to be held at Paris during the following month. Nearly 1,000 men attended this preliminary caucus.

A constitution was adopted, an executive committee chosen and the organization named The American Legion. From this small beginning the association grew rapidly until at the present time it has a membership of approximately 1,000,000 distributed among some 11,000 Posts, with headquarters in every state in the union, every American possession, and a great many foreign countries.

For some time the ex-service men of Buxton have hoped to see a Post of the American Legion established in this town, and during the past two months have worked earnestly to bring this about.

At a preliminary meeting held the tenth of last month a temporary organization was formed, officers elected and formal application made for a charter. This charter has been approved and we now have a regularly constituted Post of the American Legion in Buxton.

It has been customary in selecting a name for Legion Posts to honor some local comrade who lost his life in the great World War. Following this custom we decided to name our Post in honor of our fellow townsman, Harold F. Hutchinson, who gave up his life for his country at St. Mihiel, September 12, 1918.

The aims and purposes of our organization can best be given by repeating to you the preamble to our constitution which is as follows:

For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; To maintain law and order; To foster and perpetuate a one-hundred per cent Americanism; To preserve the memories

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and incidents of our association in the great war; To inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; To combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; To make right the master of might; To promote peace and goodwill on earth; To safeguard and transmit to posterity, the principles of Justice, Freedom and Democracy; And to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by devotion to mutual helpfulness.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to accept this beautiful flag in the name of the HAROLD F. HUTCHINSON POST, No. 130 of the Department of Maine, American Legion.

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## ADDITIONAL HISTORY

ADDITIONAL FORM

EARLY HISTORY OF NARRAGANSETT NO. I  
LEADING UP TO SETTLEMENT AND  
INCORPORATION

BY ERNEST W. CRESSEY

The principles of self-government were brought into being when forty-one adult males signed the historic document in the little cabin of the Mayflower; and the town was the first political creation of our New England ancestors.

As every true American citizen feels the patriotic blood tingle in his veins while reading the early pages of his country's history, so our hearts throb within us as we read the traditions and beautiful legends of the Aborigines, the pioneer Americans, which matter has descended to us, and we must accept it as part of that history as it is so closely connected with the early history of the seven "Narragansett Plantations" of which Buxton was "Number One." The story of the "Pilgrim Fathers" chronicles the most inspiring chapter in our country's history. It is a story of splendid achievement, heroic deed and noble sacrifice. The record, as it is written in the early struggles of the "Plymouth Plantation," is one to enkindle lofty ideals of citizenship and to stimulate us all to increased devotion to our country, to our God and to the service of mankind. Out of Plymouth Colony was born a mighty nation which stands in the forefront of Christian civilization, and today is the hope of the world.

New England was inhabited by more than twenty different Indian nations at the advent of the Pilgrims, many of whose names are indelibly stamped upon the rivers and lakes and mountains of our land, and long after every other trace of that wonderful people shall have passed away, the names of our mountains will be their monuments, and the musical designation of our lakes and rivers will perpetuate their memory for all coming time. The manner in which the white men came into possession of the

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The University of Chicago Library is pleased to announce the acquisition of a new copy of the book "The History of the United States" by James M. Smith. This book is a comprehensive history of the United States, covering the period from the early colonial years to the present. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for both students and general readers. The book is available in both hardcover and paperback editions. The hardcover edition is priced at \$19.95, and the paperback edition is priced at \$9.95. The book is available in the University of Chicago Library, 540 East 57th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637. For more information, please contact the University of Chicago Library at (773) 492-3333.

American territory forms a chapter in which no lover of humanity desires to linger. According to their belief, no white man ever reached the Indian heaven. Not having been created by the Great Spirit no provision was made for him in their scheme of theology. But one exception was made in favor of George Washington. Because of his justice and benevolence to the Indians he stood pre-eminent above all other white men.

The Indians believed in *Kishe Manitou*, or the Great Spirit, the immortality of the soul, and looked forward to the "happy hunting grounds" as a final resting place after death.

Rev. John Eliot preached to the Indians for many years. Many of his sermons were three hours long, and when finished he gave the men tobacco, and the women apples to help digest the sermons. He believed in converting and educating the Indians rather than killing them. He translated the Scriptures into the Indian language. His many converts and praying Indians were friendly during the war.

#### INDIAN CHANT AND WAR SONG

"Manitto! Manitto! Manitto!

Thou art great, thou art good, thou art wise;  
Manitto! Manitto!

Thou art just.

"In the heavens, in the clouds, oh! I see

Many spots — many dark, many red;

In the heavens, oh! I see

Many clouds.

"In the woods, in the air, oh! I hear

The whoop, the long yell, and the cry

In the woods, oh! I hear

The loud whoop!

"Manitto! Manitto! Manitto!

I am weak — thou art strong — I am slow,  
Manitto! Manitto!

Give me aid."

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The struggle for independence led to the formation of a new nation. The years following the Revolution were a time of consolidation and growth. The nation expanded its territory and developed its economy. The Civil War was a turning point in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The Reconstruction period was a time of great challenges and progress. The nation emerged from the war as a more unified and powerful country. The years since the Civil War have been a time of continued growth and change. The nation has expanded its territory, developed its economy, and become a world power. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has overcome many challenges and emerged as a great power.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I

THE EARLY YEARS

THE FIRST SETTLERS

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

THE REVOLUTION

THE FORMATION OF A NEW NATION

THE YEARS OF CONSOLIDATION

THE CIVIL WAR

RECONSTRUCTION

THE TURNING POINT

THE NATION EMERGES

THE YEARS OF GROWTH

THE NATION BECOMES A WORLD POWER

Three hundred years ago the Pilgrims made a visit to the Great Sachem, Massasoit, of the various Indian tribes known as the Wampanoags. This was after receiving "Welcome Englishmen" from Samoset, the messenger of peace. The famous treaty was drawn up between the settlers and the Indians, and ratified with the calumet, or pipe of peace. A monument was dedicated at Plymouth by the Improved Order of Red Men of Massachusetts in 1922 to commemorate the long friendship of over fifty years between these Indians and the first white settlers of New England. The Two Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Narragansett campaign and victory over the Indians will occur on December 19, 1925. Massasoit was always a faithful and true friend to the settlers until his death in 1661, being 81 years old. He had two sons, Wamsucket and Metacomet. On their own request, the government of Plymouth gave them English names — Alexander and Philip.

Some time after his father's death, Alexander, then chief, made a visit to the Pilgrims and during his visit was taken sick and died. This was made the direct cause of declaring war. The Indians accused the Pilgrims of having poisoned Alexander.

After the death of Massasoit and Alexander, the younger son, who succeeded to the chieftaincy of the Wampanoags and became the famous King Philip, waged a deadly war against the settlers. Philip was an Indian of more than ordinary abilities, a man of sagacity, cunning, unfaltering courage, and even eloquent and convincing in his argument. He visited numerous tribes and with great secrecy effected an extensive confederacy, and united in his enterprise with the Wampanoags, the Narragansetts, Ossipees, Pequawkets and many other tribes of New England and Canada, making more than 3,000 warriors. The Narragansetts were the most numerous and powerful of all the tribes. Their chief was Canonchet, a fearless Indian and great leader of his tribe, second only to King Philip. Though under a treaty of neutrality with the whites it was believed that they welcomed and gave shelter to

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 as the first American university to be organized as a corporation. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its role in the development of modern higher education. It has a long history of producing world-class scholars and leaders in various fields of study.

The university's research output is exceptional, and it has been a leading force in the advancement of knowledge in the natural and social sciences. Its faculty includes many of the most prominent minds in their respective fields. The university's commitment to interdisciplinary collaboration has led to significant breakthroughs in a wide range of disciplines.



other Indian tribes. They were jealous of the whites, or palefaces, and of the Mohawk tribe, a member of the "Iroquois League of Nations," which remained friendly during the war.

The good offices of Samoset and Squanto had a great influence for the cause of peace. They were messengers to their chief, Massasoit, who was a man of peace, but his son, Philip, was a man of war.

#### NARRAGANSETT WAR

Buxton owes its origin and settlement to the Narragansett, or King Philip's war. War became inevitable and commenced as most Indian wars have by a few scouting Indians making attack on different places.

On June 24, 1675, a small party of Indians made a night attack on the people of Swansea, a thinly settled town adjoining "Mount Hope," Philip's headquarters, now in the town of Bristol, Rhode Island. Other tribes immediately commenced hostilities, and by December they had burned several towns and killed about fifty whites. When winter came on Philip and his warriors returned to the Narragansett country for shelter, and in the spring would renew their carnage of war. Their mode of fighting was to suddenly and furiously attack an unprotected place in small, skulking parties, who made their assaults in the darkness of night, or from ambuscade rush suddenly on their victims with yells and shoutings, committing enormous cruelties and rapid devastation.

In less than one year the Indians clothed all New England in mourning.

It was resolved to regard the Narragansetts as enemies; and after all the tribes had taken winter quarters, nearly a thousand men were mustered by the United Colonies on Dedham Plain, commanded by General Winslow, on December 9th; just before the "Hungry March" (about forty miles) against the stronghold of King Philip, the heroic Sachem of Mount Hope, a Proclamation was made to the troops, in the name of the Government, "that if they played the man, took the fort, and drove the enemy out of

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Secretary for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

SECRETARY

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the Narragansett country, which was their great seat, they should have a gratuity in land besides their wages." They marched for ten days in the cold winter with skirmish fighting on the way with Indians.

After a night spent in the open air the soldiers waded through the snow in a snowstorm from daybreak till about one o'clock, P.M., December 19th. They were piloted by Peter, a friendly Indian. At last they reached the cluster of wigwams protected by a fort. This fort was in a swamp containing about five acres and called Pattsquamscut. The battle commenced immediately and lasted six dreadful hours. The entrance to the fort was narrow and proved to be the gate of death to many of the soldiers. Never was there a greater exhibition of personal courage. Six brave captains passed through the narrow entrance in the face of death and left their lives as a testimony to their patriotism and courage. Nothing could check the determined valor of the white men. The soldiers pressed on, and the group of Indian wigwams were very soon set on fire. It is estimated that more than a thousand Indians were killed and wounded, and the English lost about two hundred. The enemy was driven out, and their huts were consumed by fire. The bloody victory over the "Red Men" was won on December 19, 1675. They had now conquered their foes and achieved a great and enduring benefit for their country and succeeding generations.

The Narragansett chief, Canonchet, was captured and executed, and King Philip still continued his bloody work until he was killed by an Indian as a revenge in 1676. His wife and only son were made prisoners, and the son, the innocent young Prince of the Wampanoags, was sold for a slave in the Island of Bermuda. Thus were swept away the humble glories of the Narragansetts and their allies.

The noted historian, Bancroft, called it the "Narragansett Fort Fight." This battle was one of the most memorable ever fought with savages. The hardship and sufferings of that war have

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scarcely a parallel. Several towns, perhaps a dozen or more, were nearly or wholly destroyed; 600 buildings, mostly dwelling houses of some kind, were burned; and one out of every eleven men capable of bearing arms was slain, in the territory of New England.

Now the soldiers had fulfilled their contract with the Government and commenced efforts to secure the promised land bounty. The business of granting the land was delayed about fifty-eight years, and the soldiers were nearly all dead. The work of deciding to whom the bounty was entitled had been a matter of great difficulty, as so much time had elapsed since the service was performed. The soldiers, or relatives of the soldiers, pressed the matter forward and finally the General Court of Massachusetts voted, April 26, 1733, that there were 840 entitled to the bounty and chose a committee to survey and lay out unappropriated lands in this Province to the officers and soldiers who were in the Narragansett War, or to their lawful representatives.

#### CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT

The General Court stated that "they shall be obliged to settle Sixty Families at least within the Township with a learned Orthodox minister within the space of seven years from the date of this Grant; also, lay out a lot for the first settled minister, one for the parsonage and one for the school."

These 840 grantees met on Boston Common, June 6, 1733, according to order of the Court, and entered into due organization within two months as requested. Seven independent associations, each embracing 120 members, were formed. This committee met at Luke Verdey's in Boston, October 17, 1733, and assigned the grants as follows:

Narragansett, Number One, now Buxton, Maine, to Philemon Dane and 119 others from Ipswich and vicinity; a lot of land six miles square on Saco River, Number Two, now Westminister, Mass., to James Lowden and 119 others; Number Three, now

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the distribution of the elements of a finite group. It is shown that the distribution of the elements of a finite group is determined by the structure of the group and the number of elements in each conjugacy class.

Section I

The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the distribution of the elements of a finite group. It is shown that the distribution of the elements of a finite group is determined by the structure of the group and the number of elements in each conjugacy class. The results of this section are applied to the study of the distribution of the elements of a finite group.

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Amherst, N. H., to Richard Mower and 119 others; Number Four, now Greenwich, Mass., to Edward Shove and 119 others; Number Five, now Bedford, N. H., to Col. Thomas Tilestone and 119 others; Number Six, now Templeton, Mass., to Samuel Chandler and 119 others; Number Seven, now Gorham, Maine, to Shubael Gorham and 119 others from Barnstable, Cape Cod.

The General Court accepted the plans of the committee set forth in the "Plat Number One," which was consented to by Governor Belcher, February 22, 1734, on which date Philemon Dane and 119 others became the legal proprietors of Narragansett, Number One.

The first step taken by the proprietors was to have a committee lay out 123 lots, no lot to exceed 20 acres, by John Hobson, Samuel Chase, James Chute, Philemon Dane, Committee. On November 24, 1735, the lots laid out by the committee chosen were distributed among the proprietors by drawing lots. The first individual ownership of lands in the town of Buxton began on that day. These were called "Home Lots" by the early settlers. There were three other divisions into which the town was later surveyed.

The next thing for the proprietors to do was to get the town settled. In 1736 a bounty of 20 pounds in bills of "Public Credit" (depreciated paper currency) was voted to each proprietor to the number of ten, who would build a house 18 x 18 and 7 feet stud on his lot in this township and finish the same, and clear four acres of land fit for mowing within two years. In 1737 a bounty of 40 pounds in bills of "Public Credit" was voted to each proprietor to the number of thirty, who should comply with the terms of the vote and give 80 pounds bond; also said "houses shall be built within two years, land cleared and fenced, settle a family in each house, and continue there for seven years." Voted to raise 1,200 pounds in the same bills to pay the promised bounty.

In 1738 it was voted to lay out 123 more lots, of 60 acres each,





and was surveyed by Joseph Woodman, Samuel Chase and John Brooks.

In May, 1742, some of the settlers petitioned to Governor Shirley among other things: "We have been put to very extraordinary costs and charges in carrying on our settlements thus far — have been obliged to live without any settled public worship of God among us — school for our children — public buildings or necessary fortifications, whereby our own lives and the lives of our families, with our substance, have been in continual jeopardy in this exposed frontier, and our children under the disadvantage of a 'Wilderness Education.' Unless there be other settlers admitted, we shall be obliged to leave our habitations very soon and yield up our improvements to the wild beasts or savage natives."

In October, 1742, Voted: "Whereas there was a committee chosen sometime passed to build a (log) meetinghouse in said Township (30x25 and 9 feet stud of logs or hewn timber) for the public worship of God, and by reason of the talk of a French war it is not yet built; it is now voted that the said committee shall forthwith go on and fully build and complete said meetinghouse." It was built at Salmon Falls.

The population is estimated at about fifty people living in log houses as no sawmill had been built.

The first white child born in this town was Rebecca Chase, daughter of Deacon Amos Chase. She married Mr. Chase Parker.

To relieve the anxiety of the settlers a Garrison, or Fort, was built at Salmon Falls about December, 1743, very near the log meetinghouse. The General Court voted to expend 100 pounds in building said fort; also the proprietors voted to assist the inhabitants in keeping it when built by the Province. Prior to this time the settlers, if they needed protection from the Indians, found it in the fort called the "Saco Block House," just across the Saco River in Hollis, now Dayton, which was built in 1730. It was also used as a "trading post" with the Indians, and exchanged goods for furs, baskets, etc. This may be a good reason why the

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the world from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of the Christian era to the present day. The third part is devoted to a detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of the modern era to the present day. The fourth part is devoted to a detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of the modern era to the present day. The fifth part is devoted to a detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of the modern era to the present day. The sixth part is devoted to a detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of the modern era to the present day. The seventh part is devoted to a detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of the modern era to the present day. The eighth part is devoted to a detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of the modern era to the present day. The ninth part is devoted to a detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of the modern era to the present day. The tenth part is devoted to a detailed study of the history of the world from the beginning of the modern era to the present day.

Indians were more peaceful in this vicinity. It seems some came to trade and others were seen at different times passing through the town, but we find no record of their doing any harm. But in wartime the settlers were very cautious of the treacherous Indians. In the town of Gorham the settlers suffered much, as the Indians killed people and cattle and destroyed property. It required strong and brave men like our forefathers to undertake and carry through the dangerous and sacrificing enterprise of settling new towns in the wilderness among savage beasts and savage men. Besides the Indians, there were probably bears, wolves and wild-cats to look out for. The proprietors had tried very hard to get the town settled according to agreement, but the constant talk of war kept the people in fear of the war-whoop, the tomahawk and the scalping knife, as they knew the Indians would help the French in time of war.

On March 15, 1744, France declared war against England. Being poorly protected, perhaps without guns or ammunition, very soon after the alarm was given and the settlers heard the exciting news, it seems they all left town. For a period of about five years, or until after the close of the war in 1748, there were no white men living in this town.

#### SOME OF THE EARLIEST SETTLERS, 1740-44

Deacon Amos Chase, Samuel Chase, Nathan Whitney, Joseph Simpson, John Bryant, Thomas Gage, Robert Brooks, John Brooks, James Sands, Magnus Redlon, John Davis, Nathaniel Durell, Joseph Woodman, Ichobod Austin, Samuel Ingalls, Isaac Appleton.

It seems quite probable that a few people came to town in 1749, but it was considered too small a number to call it a settlement until the next year.

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## PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

In 1750 the permanent settlement and continuous history of this town begins. Some of the old settlers came back and new ones with them.

At a legal business meeting of the proprietors held in Rowley, Mass., May 8, 1750, it was voted that there should be preaching in said Township forthwith. Voted to appoint a committee "to treat with Rev. Timothy White, or some other worthy gentleman, to preach with the inhabitants of the Narragansett Township, No. 1, as soon as may be, so that the said inhabitants shall not be destitute of the public worship of God in said place; the said Committee to agree with a preacher for six months' time."

The Rev. Mr. White accepted the invitation, and before his six months had expired a committee was chosen, October 10, to treat with him for his continuance in the ministry with the inhabitants. He was paid by the proprietors and was the first minister engaged to preach in this town.

Another committee was chosen to lay before the General Court to grant liberty to remove the Fort, or Garrison already built, to some convenient place for water.

The first sawmill was built and completed by Joseph Woodman on Stackpole's Brook, near Saco road. Several votes were taken to have a sawmill built during the first settlement, but no one accepted of the bounty offered until now.

By request of the settlers the first business meeting of the proprietors was held in this town on October 12, 1752, at the log meetinghouse at Salmon Falls. Voted "to choose and empower a committee to see the meetinghouse finished as soon as may be thought convenient." The price paid per day for labor was 2 shillings and 8 pence, or about 65 cents.

In November voted to raise 66 pounds, 13 shillings, 4 pence lawful money to support preaching, and 13 pounds, 6 shillings, 8 pence to be laid out in finishing the meetinghouse.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing environment, and who have been able to maintain their individuality and their freedom in the face of a world of powerful and established nations.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own languages, customs, and traditions. This has made the United States a melting pot of different cultures, and has made it a nation of many different peoples.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to venture into new and uncharted territories, and who have been able to establish new settlements and new communities. This has made the United States a nation of exploration and discovery, and has made it a nation of many different peoples.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to maintain their individual liberties and their freedom of expression, and who have been able to establish a government that is based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been able to embrace new ideas and new technologies, and who have been able to make significant contributions to the world of science, art, and industry.

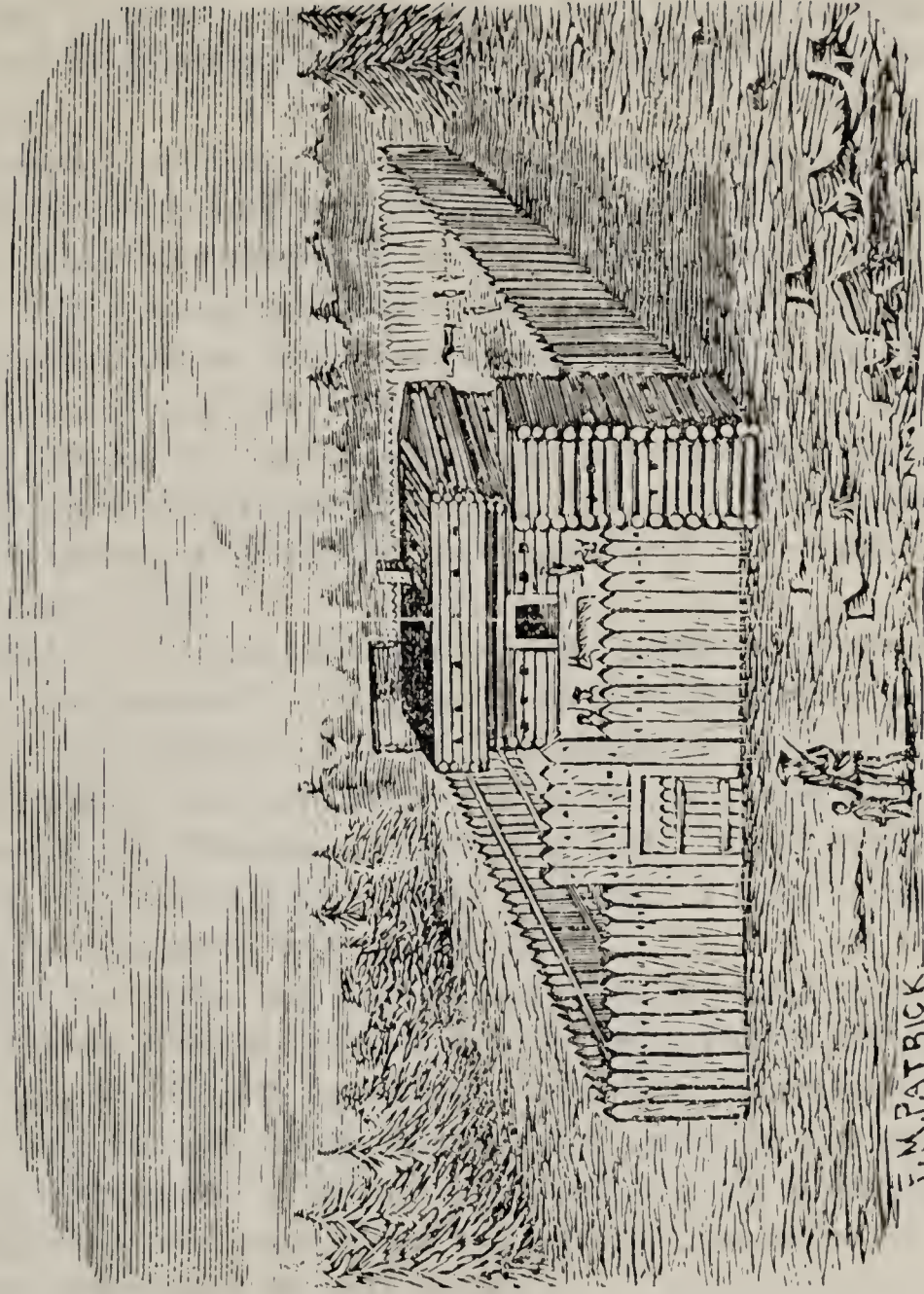
The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who have been able to maintain a long and peaceful history, and who have been able to establish a reputation for justice and fairness in the eyes of the world.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many of the challenges and difficulties of life, and who have been able to maintain a sense of optimism and hope for the future.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome their differences and their divisions, and who have been able to establish a sense of national unity and a common purpose.

The ninth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength. It is a nation of people who have been able to build a strong and powerful nation, and who have been able to establish a reputation for courage and valor in the eyes of the world.

The tenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of opportunity. It is a nation of people who have been able to create a land of many different opportunities, and who have been able to establish a reputation for innovation and creativity in the eyes of the world.



F.M. PATRICK

LINENESS OF FORT BUILT AT PLEASANT POINT, BUXTON





Voted to raise 5 pounds, 6 shillings, 8 pence to clear a "Passable Cart Rode" to Saco.

In 1753 the settlers were expecting another war and they requested the proprietors to build another fort, "as the Province fort is very ill convenient and will not accommodate all the inhabitants."

At a meeting held May 29, 1754, voted "that William Hancock shall have 8 pounds paid him upon his building a Fort, or Garrison, in this Township to be 40 feet square, built with stockades  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet in the ground and 10 feet above the ground, and said stockades to be set double and a good watch box at two opposite corners of said fort; and said fort to be built in 20 days from the date hereof; and to be set where the inhabitants living on the northerly side of Martin's swamp shall see cause to set the same; the expense to be paid by the proprietors." The location was at Pleasant Point.

The other fort located at Salmon Falls, called the Province fort, was not removed as voted, and it stood on the land owned by Lieut. Samuel Merrill, now the farm of Charles Wells.

A beautiful girl born in this town after the permanent settlement was Molly Woodman, daughter of Capt. Joseph Woodman, and she married Lieut. Moses Atkinson. A story is told how her life was spared by an Indian boy.

In 1755 war broke out again between France and England. During this war whenever the Indians put in appearance the settlers made a rush for the forts for safety. These forts were supposed to be commanded by a small military force, consisting of a captain and perhaps five or six soldiers with guns and a cannon. Excepting those who went to war the settlers remained in town during this four years' war with France.

In 1756 John Lane, Jr., and his brother, Daniel Lane, served in the expedition against Crown Point in their father's company, Capt. John Lane of Biddeford.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various parts of the kingdom, the different manners and customs of the people, and the state of the church and state. The author then proceeds to a more particular history of the reign of King Henry the First, and the reign of King Stephen, and the reign of King Matilda. He describes the various battles and wars which were fought during these reigns, and the different intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on. The history is written in a plain and simple style, and is full of interesting particulars.

The second part of the history is a more particular account of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various battles and wars which were fought during his reign, and the different intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on. The author then proceeds to a more particular history of the reign of King Stephen, and the reign of King Matilda. He describes the various battles and wars which were fought during these reigns, and the different intrigues and conspiracies which were carried on. The history is written in a plain and simple style, and is full of interesting particulars.

In 1757 Capt. Joseph Woodman commanded two companies at different times in the British forces in the French and Indian war. About 25 men enlisted in this war from this town, then Narragansett, No. 1.

The Rev. Joshua Tufts was engaged to preach from 1756 to 1758 for 20 shillings and 8 pence per Sabbath, and then a Rev. Mr. Thompson no doubt supplied what preaching they had until they engaged their first settled pastor for life. The proprietors paid the ministers until the incorporation of the town.

This war closed soon after the fall of Quebec in the "glorious year" of 1759. This was the time when General Wolf won the victory over Montcalm at the siege of Quebec, and thereafter the Indians ceased from troubling the settlers in these towns. The church lot contains one acre and a half, being 8 rods wide and 30 rods long; conveyed April 8, 1761.

In 1761 the first frame meetinghouse was built on the same lot where the present one stands at Buxton Lower Corner.

The proprietors chose a committee to give Mr. Paul Coffin a call for settling as a preacher of the gospel in this Township. Voted to give him 50 pounds sterling a year. Voted "100 pounds lawful money to be given him as an encouragement to settle with us. Voted in case Mr. Coffin should settle with us we will make him reasonable additions." He preached here in the spring of 1761. On August 20th Mr. Coffin, then 23, came to town in company with the first schoolmaster, Silas Moody, who later became a minister and preached at Kennebunkport. He probably taught school in this town for several years, as it was ten years before he took a church. They were both graduates of Harvard College.

Sometime in 1761 a sawmill with a gristmill was built on "Little River," or Leavitt's Brook, on the road from Elden's Corner, Buxton Center, to Spruce Swamp, now Groveville, by Capt. John Elden, Jeremiah Hill and Joseph Leavitt.

The first part of the history of the County of York is the history of the city of York. The city of York is one of the oldest cities in England, and its history is full of interest. It was founded by the Romans, and was one of the most important cities in the British Isles. It was the capital of the Kingdom of Northumbria, and was the seat of the Archbishop of York. It was also the site of the first English Parliament, and was the birthplace of the English nation.

The second part of the history of the County of York is the history of the city of Lincoln. The city of Lincoln is one of the oldest cities in England, and its history is full of interest. It was founded by the Romans, and was one of the most important cities in the British Isles. It was the capital of the Kingdom of Mercia, and was the seat of the Archbishop of Lincoln. It was also the site of the first English Parliament, and was the birthplace of the English nation.

The third part of the history of the County of York is the history of the city of Leicester. The city of Leicester is one of the oldest cities in England, and its history is full of interest. It was founded by the Romans, and was one of the most important cities in the British Isles. It was the capital of the Kingdom of Mercia, and was the seat of the Archbishop of Leicester. It was also the site of the first English Parliament, and was the birthplace of the English nation.

The fourth part of the history of the County of York is the history of the city of Nottingham. The city of Nottingham is one of the oldest cities in England, and its history is full of interest. It was founded by the Romans, and was one of the most important cities in the British Isles. It was the capital of the Kingdom of Mercia, and was the seat of the Archbishop of Nottingham. It was also the site of the first English Parliament, and was the birthplace of the English nation.

The fifth part of the history of the County of York is the history of the city of Derby. The city of Derby is one of the oldest cities in England, and its history is full of interest. It was founded by the Romans, and was one of the most important cities in the British Isles. It was the capital of the Kingdom of Mercia, and was the seat of the Archbishop of Derby. It was also the site of the first English Parliament, and was the birthplace of the English nation.

The sixth part of the history of the County of York is the history of the city of Loughborough. The city of Loughborough is one of the oldest cities in England, and its history is full of interest. It was founded by the Romans, and was one of the most important cities in the British Isles. It was the capital of the Kingdom of Mercia, and was the seat of the Archbishop of Loughborough. It was also the site of the first English Parliament, and was the birthplace of the English nation.

The seventh part of the history of the County of York is the history of the city of Ely. The city of Ely is one of the oldest cities in England, and its history is full of interest. It was founded by the Romans, and was one of the most important cities in the British Isles. It was the capital of the Kingdom of Mercia, and was the seat of the Archbishop of Ely. It was also the site of the first English Parliament, and was the birthplace of the English nation.

The eighth part of the history of the County of York is the history of the city of Peterborough. The city of Peterborough is one of the oldest cities in England, and its history is full of interest. It was founded by the Romans, and was one of the most important cities in the British Isles. It was the capital of the Kingdom of Mercia, and was the seat of the Archbishop of Peterborough. It was also the site of the first English Parliament, and was the birthplace of the English nation.

Mr. Coffin must have preached about a year in the log meeting-house. It seems quite certain that the first public worship was held in the first frame meetinghouse on August 15, 1762.

He preached his first sermon from the text, Philippians, 4:6, in the new house at that time. The old log meetinghouse was given to Samuel Merrill by the proprietors.

The First Parish Congregational Church was organized with seven charter members, and Mr. Paul Coffin was ordained as minister of the gospel and pastor of the church on March 6, 1763, with the following members:

Rev. Paul Coffin  
Dea. John Nason  
Dea. Timothy Haselton  
Thomas Bradbury  
Jacob Bradbury  
Thomas Atkinson  
Samuel Leavitt

The proprietors gave a "very plentiful entertainment for the council and strangers." They no doubt had something wet for their stomachs' sake, and Elder Peter Libby said he was told that "they had moose meat for dinner."

There must have been nearly sixty families in town at this time.

It is said the first glass window in Narragansett, No. 1, was procured by Rev. Paul Coffin, who obtained from Saco a single pane of 4 x 6 inches which he set in a board and placed it in his study.

The first and only negro slaves were brought to this town by John and Joshua Kimball. John's slave was a woman, and Joshua had a man named Caesar.

An effort was made to have the town incorporated in 1764, but the bill was not passed. The petition was signed by: John Elden, Samuel Merrill, Joseph Leavitt, Jr., Joseph Woodman, Thomas Bradbury, Amos Hood, Asa Stevens, Ephraim Sands, Joshua

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. It is written in a clear and concise style, and is intended for the use of students in schools and colleges. The second part of the book is devoted to a history of the British Empire, from the reign of King James I. to the present day. It is written in a similar style, and is intended for the use of students in schools and colleges.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE  
FROM THE REIGN OF  
KING JAMES I.  
TO THE PRESENT DAY.

The third part of the book is devoted to a history of the British Empire, from the reign of King James I. to the present day. It is written in a similar style, and is intended for the use of students in schools and colleges. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a history of the British Empire, from the reign of King James I. to the present day. It is written in a similar style, and is intended for the use of students in schools and colleges.

Woodman, Daniel Lane, Timothy Haselton, John Nason, Jeremiah Hill, Job Roberts, Jacob Bradbury and Tristram Jordan.

In 1764 the third division of lots was surveyed.

The first tannery, the first brick yard and the first tavern were built at Pleasant Point.

The Kimball brothers built a two-story house on the Beach Plain road about 1765, which was claimed to be the first one in town. It was burned down in 1866.

In 1771 a double sawmill and a gristmill were built at Salmon Falls by John Nason, John Elden, Isaiah Brooks and Jabez Lane.

The Garland Tavern was built about the time of the incorporation of the town and it was taken down in 1855 by Deacon Nathaniel Milliken, who built his house on the same site, now the home of Mrs. (Dr.) Burnham. This tavern was visited by the aristocratic people of York County; also, the proprietors' meetings and other public gatherings were held there.

The last meeting of the proprietors before the incorporation of the town was held at the meetinghouse June 17, 1772. Deacon Amos Chase, Moderator; Tristram Jordan, Proprietor's Clerk.

List of Clerks: John Hobson, Joseph Coffin, Tristram Jordan, Thomas Bradbury, John Woodman.

In 1831 the "Proprietors' Records" of Narragansett, No. 1, were handed over to the Officers of the Town of Buxton by John Elden, 3rd, to Robert Wentworth, Town Clerk, and have been placed in the archives of this town.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education since the last meeting of the Board on the 15th day of June, 1900.

1. Mr. J. H. [Name] [Address]

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YOUR OWN LITTLE TOWN

There are fancier towns than your own little town,  
There are towns that are bigger than this,  
And the people who live in a little old town  
Don't know the excitement they miss.  
There are things you can see in the wealthier towns  
That you can't in the town that is small,  
And yet, up and down, there is no other town  
Than your own little town, after all.  
It may be quite true that the streets aren't long  
Nor as wide and maybe not as straight,  
But the neighbors you know in your own little town  
All welcome a fellow — it's great!  
In the glittering streets of a glittering town,  
With its palace and pavement and thrall,  
In the midst of its throng you will frequently long  
For your own little town, after all.  
If you live and you work in your own little town  
In spite of the fact that it's small,  
You'll find it a fact that your own little town  
Is the best little town, after all.

— *Whiz Bang*

BUXTON, NOVEMBER 10, 1774

To Messrs. Capt. John Elden, Lieut. John Hopkinson and  
Dea. John Nason, Committee of the Town to treat with me con-  
cerning my stay in this place as Minister of the Gospel and con-  
cerning my support.

*Gentlemen:*

As far as I know my heart it is my sincere desire and prayer to  
God that this people may be saved. I have given some reasonable  
evidence to them and to others who know our circumstances of  
this, and I am still willing to continue the Pastor of this Church

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and Congregation on condition of such a support as will give me time to do the work of a minister of the gospel. But on this point I am extremely perplexed to know how to express myself — what I have had is not fully sufficient for the purpose, and the people yet think it as much as they can conveniently pay here, there lies the difficulty when I labor for my own support the people think I neglect the ministry; if I labor not my family suffers. Could I know how to remove this difficulty I should think it happy, but I am not able. Were the people united in their esteem of me and in their sense of the worth of the Gospel Ministry I should not be afraid of a temporal support notwithstanding their poverty which they so much complain of. Union and faithfulness between a minister and people are most beautiful and most important. These I earnestly desire, and had rather live with a people for a smaller salary on this footing than for a greater salary on another. For fourteen years almost I have served this people for ten pounds sterling annually less than common salaries. Should I accept of the same small support of fifty pounds sterling annually for last year and this and for three or four more to come, and then to have some addition I should make as gentle a proposal to this people as I should desire was I one of them, and I would even consent to take fifty pounds sterling annually upon condition they would unitedly vote me this during natural life could I think it my duty and will not leave the people if this is done nearly because they vote no more. I will hope that God will dispose them sometime hence should I live to make some equitable addition to this according to their ability and my family's wants. I humbly pray God to dispose them unitedly to conduct in this affair in such a manner as shall be for His glory and their Spiritual welfare, and the prosperity of the Redeemer's interests in this place for many happy years yet to come.

From your Servant in the Gospel

PAUL COFFIN

The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. It is to be understood that this information is being furnished to you on a confidential basis and is not to be disseminated outside of your office.

[The remainder of the text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan.]

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The above to be communicated to the Town at their meeting this day.

A true copy. *Attest:* JOHN NASON, *Town Clerk.*

Extracts from a letter written by Dr. John G. Coffin when a young man to his father, Rev. Paul Coffin. He was at Newburyport studying medicine with his uncle.

Under date of May 15, 1789, he says:

“I’m glad you have no doctor yet settled in Buxton. I am glad Dr. Bowman of Gorham does so much good and is so well esteemed. I should wish I might be as well settled in Buxton, but don’t say a word about this. I have waited with a great deal of patience for my boots, but don’t see them yet, though I want them exceedingly. I also want three more shirts and a pair of stockings &c., I wish some of the family would inform me how much you have done towards finishing the house since I left. I beg Sir, you would send me a little money and as many of my shirts as ma has made; as for my boots I hope brother Paul will carry them to Boston with him where I can easily get them. So sudden is the transition from Buxton to Newbury it seems as if I had not seen you at all. I’ve again resumed my old coat &c.—ma’m need not fear my spending any more money except what absolute necessity enforces. I hope my boots will do with greasing and oiling. The more I know the more I want to know and I can really say that I had rather be learned than rich at 25 if I could not obtain but one. Who can endure the idea that so numerous a family as ours, and for whom nature has done so much, should be generally ignorant. I can’t admit the thought. I therefore anticipate the time when you will have a fixed Grammar School. The want of company is as much to be lamented in Buxton as most any one thing, but I hope that time will at least partially remove that difficulty. My sentiments exactly coincide with yours respecting liberal and benevolent religion.”

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In a letter to his sister he says:

“Is Isaac Lane courting Betsey Gray? I heard so, but it seems incredible. How does Cad. Gray increase in honor and wealth? I suppose t’s pretty much as formerly.” (His homespun clothing was made at home, and his boots by Samuel Knight.)

Dr. John G. Coffin was born in Buxton November 14, 1769. He probably practiced medicine in this town a short time. He practiced in the service of the United States at Fort Niagara, and was for many years actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston until failing health compelled him to retire. He died at Brookfield, Mass., January 22, 1829.

Extracts of a letter written by Rev. Gideon T. Ridlon. (Time about 1825.)

“A mighty commodious adjunct of the Shadagee hamlet was a vehicle known for miles around as ‘The Tibbetts Wagon.’ All merchandise was transported from Portland to the country stores by teams drawn by horses or oxen. Gideon Tibbetts had a great, wide-hipped horse of size and strength sufficient to draw his goods to Shadagee, but there was no vehicle of commensurate capacity. But a man named for Israel’s old warrior who fought with ‘the sword of the Lord and of Gideon’ was found equal to the occasion. He constructed an enormous vehicle with heavy ‘running parts’ framed of seasoned white oak. This ark-on-wheels was a novelty. As soon as launched and its existence known it was in constant demand in the town of Buxton for a long time.”

Extracts from a letter written by Oliver Harris Bradbury, of Knoxville, Tenn., in 1908. He was a former resident of Buxton.

“Buxton Lower Corner was a great place in my earliest remembrance of it. On the north side of the common was the meeting house and graveyard. On the west was the mansion house of Pelatiah Harmon, Hillard’s law office and a carriage

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shop. On the south was the tavern of Ben Chase and his store and stables; he kept a stage tavern. On the east was a store kept by a man with the extensive name of Samuel Philip Savage Thatcher, a trader, and the grand mansion house of Dr. Royal Brewster, who also had a store, and the three story store of Pelatiah Harmon, the upper one occupied by the Free Masons, and lastly the blacksmith shop of Col. Spofford. About 1830 was the most prosperous period in the history of the old Corner. It was the rallying place for military training and the annual general musters, the meeting place for political conventions and speechmaking of both parties, Whigs and Democrats. It was there I have heard speeches from F. O. J. Smith, Nathan Clifford, William Pitt Fessenden, Gov. Fairfield, Samuel Bradley, and that keenest of wits and satirists, Joshua Dunn, besides many other prominent men of that time. In that period all able-bodied males from the age of 18 to 45, were enrolled and required to meet and drill four times a year in companies, and at annual muster in the fall season. Once in two or three years a brigade muster occurred that included Saco and Limington. Then an immense crowd gathered from the surrounding country for many miles. The companies would form on the roads leading out of the village, and from there marched to the muster grounds, in some field near by, led by a band made up of fifes, tenor and bass drums, the only genuine martial music that will stir a man up to the fighting pitch quicker than any brass band that was ever heard."

IN COUNCIL JULY 17TH, 1776

Ordered that the Declaration of Independence be printed and a copy sent to the ministers of each parish of every denomination within this State, and that they severally be required to read the same to their respective congregations as soon as Divine Service is ended in the afternoon on the first Lord's Day after they shall have received it, and after such publication thereof, to deliver the said Declaration to the Clerks of their several towns or districts,

The first volume of the *Life of Samuel Johnson*, edited by R. R. Reno, was published in 1977. It contains the first two volumes of the original edition, which were published in 1791 and 1792. The second volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The third volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The fourth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The fifth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The sixth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The seventh volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The eighth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The ninth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The tenth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The eleventh volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The twelfth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The thirteenth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The fourteenth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The fifteenth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The sixteenth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The seventeenth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The eighteenth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The nineteenth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993. The twentieth volume, edited by R. R. Reno and J. A. S. G. Reade, was published in 1993.

APPENDIX

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who are hereby required to record the same in their respective town or district book, there to remain as a perpetual memorial thereof.

In the name and by order of the Council.

R. DERBY, JR., *President.*

A true copy. *Attest:*

JOHN AVERY, *Dep. Sec'y.*

Salem, Massachusetts Bay.

Printed by E. Russell. By order of authority.

## TIME AND CHANGE

BY E. C. CARLL

The length of a man's life is but a grain of the sands of time, but in the history of our material things, in the development of the scientific and the mechanical, we seem to have witnessed the creation of a new world. Every mile of steam railroad in America has been built in the lifetime of men now living and many of our older people remember the wood-burning locomotives that hauled trains over the York and Cumberland Railroad to its terminus at Bar Mills. Our parents remembered the first cookstove and the first matches.

Electricity and gasoline, the application of great scientific discoveries to the arts of peace and war, mass production of myriad inventions for household convenience, farming, transportation and commerce, with their resultant effect on the lives of our people, have made the life and customs of fifty years ago seem as remote to our young people as the log house in the settlers' clearing.

The committee in charge of the publication of this book, believing that these facts are an important part of our history, have requested that some of them be mentioned. We read much of mil-

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itary and political history while along with it we find little social history, which is of as much importance and interest.

There has been a decrease in the population of Buxton and other similar towns, especially outside of the villages. Perhaps well conducted farms are as profitable as ever, but many other things have become more attractive, following changed industrial conditions.

The decline of country towns cannot all be charged to farming. A great many sources of country income have been cut off by improved machinery and factory production. We once had many small shops and activities where hand labor and the skill of many an individual craftsman contributed to the support of quite a part of the population. To this change, more than decline of agriculture, may be attributed much of the decline of the rural community, the smaller schools and churches, and lack of social interests.

#### FOREST PRODUCTS

Perhaps nowhere in America is found such variety of tree and shrub, with such voluntary and persistent growth, as in the section in which the Saco Valley is the central part. Cleared up through hard pioneer labor, we have seen many a field in hoed crops, later in pasture, then bushes, a woodlot, and soon a timber lot. Left to revert to nature for a hundred years, without plow, axe, fire, or imported insect pests, Buxton would become as completely wooded as when the first man with an axe crossed its borders, or the first Kings Mast was marked.

This seems to be the northern limit of the growth of many kinds of trees and bushes. Walnut, (shag bark hickory) sycamore, (buttonwood) and chestnut are seldom found except in western Maine. The pines seed freely in the Saco Valley and perhaps the natural reproduction of white pine here exceeds that of any other part of the country. In northern Maine pine, oak, or even running juniper and many others are rare, while in southern New

CHAPTER 1

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the English language. It discusses the various factors which have influenced the development of the language, and the different stages of its growth. The author also deals with the question of the origin of the English language, and the influence of other languages upon it.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the English language in its various stages. It begins with the Old English period, and goes on to discuss the Middle English and Modern English periods. The author also deals with the question of the influence of other languages upon the English language, and the different dialects of the language.

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England the list of native trees is more limited. Formerly every water power had its thriving lumber business, with plenty of logs supplied locally and from the drive.

Before the coming of the railroad the hauling of this large quantity of lumber to Portland gave employment to a great many men and oxen. Our memory does not go quite back to that time, but Deacon Nathaniel Milliken, William Rankins and others told stories of the great strings of teams on the road and of the jokes and pranks of the hardy teamsters.

Grandfather kept four or six oxen and hired a driver, as did many other farmers. There was a large amount of gear, heavy ox sleds, carts and wagons, chains, yokes, bows, goads, bow pins and clevis pins, the total of all such in town making a considerable plant that was scrapped by changed conditions.

The old methods of handling local timber furnished more income to residents than the methods of today. While there is yet a good deal of lumbering in town, it is now the portable mill, with organized crew, and much of it at a time of year when the operations compete with farming in the use of men and teams. Under former conditions, only the larger trees were cut, they were drawn to mills on snow by oxen, then plenty on farms, affording income when there was nothing else to do.

One result of so much winter logging was that the roads were kept constantly well broken and very soon the merry jingle of sleigh bells followed the heaviest snowstorm.

The story of one Buxton farm is worth relating. The owner died. To pay out the heirs the son sold off the timber. Following the good common sense of his time, only trees that were ripe for harvest were cut. He had never heard of forestry as a profession, but had the idea from his father before him. Farm teams hauled it several miles to mill and the entire income was left to some one in town, logs, chopping, hauling and sawing.

A son grew to the age of his father when the timber was cut. The small trees that had been left made another crop of lumber.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames.

Dr. J. C. Brantley, of the State of Georgia, has been elected President of the American Medical Association for the year 1917. Dr. Brantley is a member of the Association since 1885 and has held the office of President for the past three years. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia and has practiced medicine in his native State for over thirty years. He is a member of the Georgia Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Vice-President for the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames.

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There were over a million feet and the price was much higher. There was also much small stuff not fit for lumber. Did he follow the wise example of his father and give the coming generation the same chance his father gave him? No, the portable mill went in, making it a desert. Nature will reforest it in her own good time, but for the present it is a total loss.

No criticism of our lumbermen is intended, doubtless they will conduct their business without our advice, nor may we say that the land owner shall not do as he will with his own. This is to mention change of methods, and the effect on the town. As opportunity for winter income declined, the farmer had to do more and better farming or quit. Some did the one and some the other.

#### COOPERAGE

Cooper shops added to the income from the forests. On many farms men made heading, heads for molasses hogsheads and other casks. Second quality white and hard pine boards from the nearby mills made a winter job. With the exception of a foot power boring machine the work was all with hand tools, saws, cooper axes, drawknives, or drawshaves, jointers and compasses, as they called them. The invention of heading machinery put the hand shops out of business and large quantities of sawed heads were made at The Bar and Moderation until changed methods of handling molasses made the hogshead a back number.

Oak shook, staves for hogsheads, were made by Horace Harmon and others until the stave machine came. Red oak logs, cut the right length, were hand rived, hand shaved, jointed, set up and burned inside by a fire in an iron basket, until the ends could be trussed up and false hoops put on. The ends were trimmed and the crow made after which it was allowed to set into shape. The false hoops were then knocked off and the staves bound up into shook, ready for some Yankee cooper to set up again on the deck of some Portland vessel in the West Indies.

At Spruce Swamp, now Groveville, Gradiner C. Brooks and

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced to explain the phenomena which are observed. The author shows that the most satisfactory explanation is that which is based on the theory of the structure of the atom.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed discussion of the various phenomena which are observed, and to a comparison of the results with the predictions of the theory. The author shows that the theory is in excellent agreement with the observations, and that it is the only one which can account for all the facts.

The third part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the various applications of the theory, and to a comparison of the results with the predictions of the theory. The author shows that the theory is in excellent agreement with the observations, and that it is the only one which can account for all the facts.

later Horace Harmon had a barrel shop where several men were busy, mostly on fish and mackeral casks then in much demand.

Custom work was accepted; sometimes a mash or leach tub, for use in making soft soap, or a wash tub, a pork barrel or perhaps a brand new "old oaken bucket." Brewster Elwell and his sons Oliver and Ansel were noted coopers. Ansel is living. Thomas Webster was another cooper of the older generation. Brewster Elwell was noted for his natural humor and ever bubbling wit, much of which is noted in his descendants. Dea. A. J. Lombard, James Paine and his son, Leonard Paine, were among our last coopers.

To complete the cask another industry was necessary—hoop making. It does not seem long since the last car of hoops was shipped, but machine made iron hoops drove out wood and the old time hoop-pole man, who often cut what he could get his hands on, regardless of ownership, is one with Nineveh and Tyre.

The West India trade made an outlet for the cooperage and much of the lumber. Buxton men who carried on the business very successfully many years were Mark P. Emery and Isaac Emery of Buxton Center, D. T. Chase, whose home is now occupied by A. L. T. Cummings as a summer residence, and A. L. Hobson of Moderation, who was succeeded by Rufus Deering from across the river in Hollis.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES

Capt. Joseph Davis made cowhide footwear at Buxton Center in the building now occupied by Narragansett Lodge, K. of P.

Nathaniel Came had a similar factory at Salmon Falls. We remember our first copper toed boots, how we tried to grease them into pliability, with the boot-jack at hand to pull them off and sometimes all our strength to get them on. Over the thick woolen stockings our mothers knit, with trousers tucked into legs, we tramped to school and to play, hunted, trapped and fished, did our chores and at an early age became good farm help. Sum-

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the various departments. It is found that the country is in a state of general prosperity and that the various departments are all making good progress. The report also mentions that the government is taking steps to improve the education system and to develop the country's resources.

The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country. It is found that the government's revenue is increasing and that the country is in a position to meet its financial obligations. The report also mentions that the government is taking steps to improve the country's credit rating and to attract foreign investment.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the report finds that the country is in a state of general prosperity and that the various departments are all making good progress. The government is taking steps to improve the education system and to develop the country's resources. The financial situation of the country is also improving and the government is taking steps to improve the country's credit rating and to attract foreign investment.

mer and winter old and young, over the entire countryside, were shod with locally made boots.

Styles change, and the industry died, but for a long time it was a substantial item in the support of the town. It was hand work except that there came along the sewing machine for sewing the legs. Soles were pegged on and we boys used to like to watch Enoch Davis and others run the pegs through the mouth, hand, hammer and lips all keeping time.

#### LAND PLASTER

Before the comparative recent invention of commercial fertilizers potatoes were planted on land plaster—ground gypsum. Good crops were produced on it and it was not expensive. It was ground in large quantities at the Berry Mill at Bar Mills and at the Moderation Mill, which the last owner, Howard M. Davis, operated until 1906.

#### MARKETING

Butchering and marketing supported many more country families than at the present time. Before the days of sending milk to Boston most of the farmers went to Portland weekly with their stuff and many found a good living picking up cattle, veal and lambs, which were then plenty, along with butter, eggs and produce.

At Thanksgiving and Christmas we all went. The turkey drop was a source of considerable revenue to our people. We backed up our teams where the armory now stands, and it seemed that all Portland came to buy. The horse was put into Holland's baiting stable where we paid ten cents and fed him what we brought from home. We mostly ate lunch out of a butter box filled at home, but some would go to Old Gills and pay fifty cents for dinner. Plenty of meals were served then for a quarter, but it was the custom at that well known place to set big platters of all kinds of meat and fish, steaming hot, right on the table for

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It begins with the first man, Adam, who was created by God in the Garden of Eden. He and his wife, Eve, were happy and content in their paradise until they were tempted by the serpent to eat the forbidden fruit. This act of disobedience led to their expulsion from Eden and the beginning of their earthly journey. The rest of the history of the world is a record of the struggles, triumphs, and failures of the human race as it seeks to understand its place in the universe and its relationship with the divine.

CHAPTER I

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CHAPTER III

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all to help themselves. As the market men had been up since near midnight, driven in the cold ten to twenty miles, sold out, and perhaps taken something for an appetite, it was fortunate for the esteemed William Gill that food was cheap.

Sometimes we went to Gibbs place on Moulton Street. There we got a big chunk of cod, right from the wharf, fried swimming in pork fat that had been trying out all the morning. Fat and scraps were served with the potato and fish, price fifteen cents. Pie and coffee got the bill up to a quarter, but it must be understood that we were not constantly as extravagant as that. Mostly we carried our lunches.

#### VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS

There was much blacksmith work, with slings for cattle at every corner. Wheelwright shops were numerous. Perez Waterman had a water power wheelwright mill at Duck Pond where several men were kept busy. Mention of P. Waterman is a reminder of another sort of job—teaching singing schools. He and Elijah Owen, Orin Berry, Leonard Parkhurst of Gorham, and others did their best at it, but we did not all become singers. However, someone had to see the girls home.

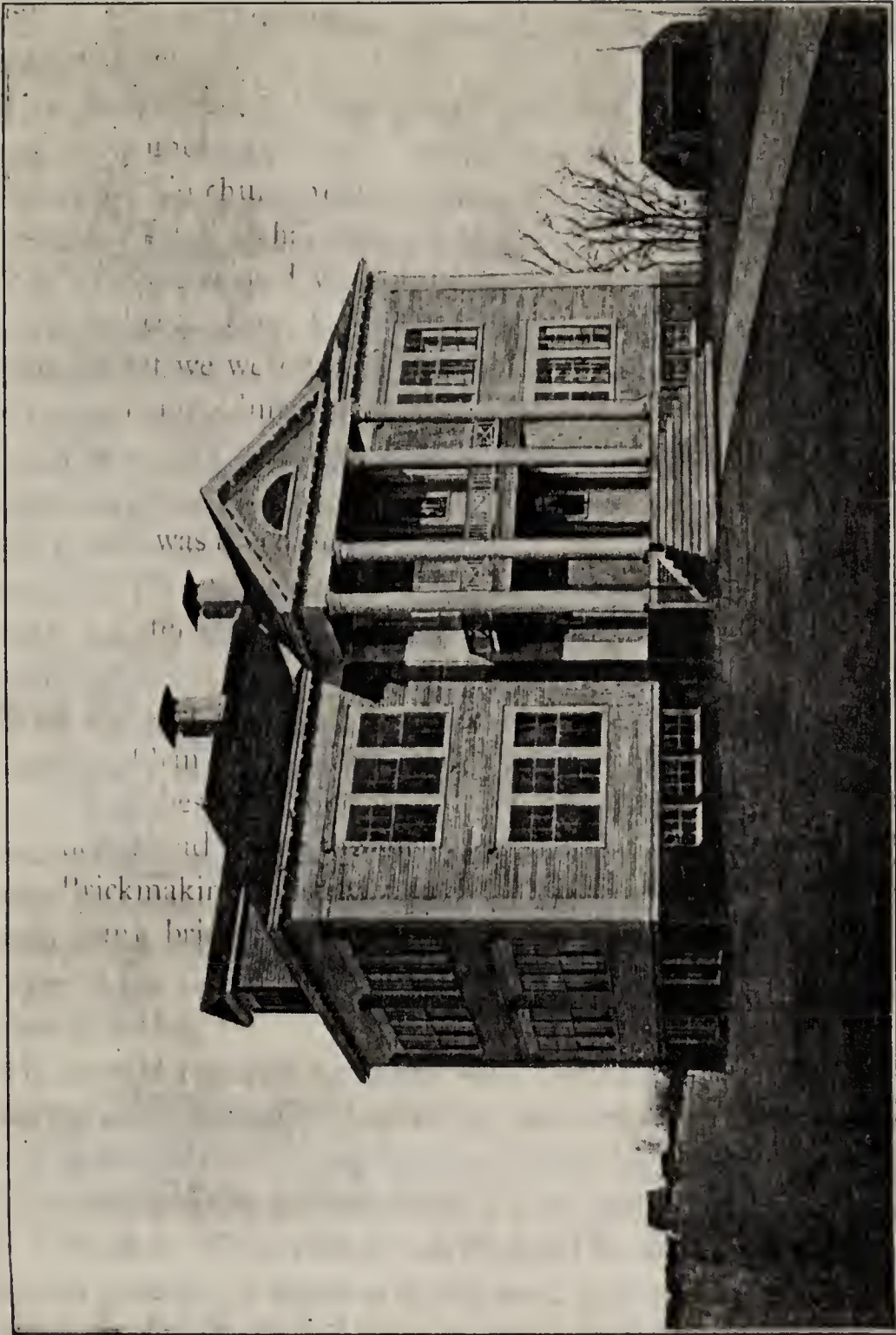
Brickmaking must have been a well known trade as shown by so many brick houses in town and that there were good stone masons is shown by the old arch bridge at the foot of what was once known as Deckers Hill, now Owens. England, as seen in illustrations, has many such arch bridges and the trade was evidently brought by our English ancestors.

#### COAT SHOPS

The most important business in Buxton and in quite a part of rural Maine was the manufacture of clothing, then spoken of as sale work. It was started by the late Samuel Hanson of Buxton. He developed a large business and accumulated what was probably the largest fortune ever acquired by any Buxton man from







BUXTON HIGH SCHOOL, NOW SAMUEL D. HANSON HIGH SCHOOL, BUXTON CENTER, 1912



business done in town; while better than his financial success was the great love of his townspeople, his kindly personality and sterling character.

From Buxton the business spread over the state. Besides the Hanson shop at Buxton Center there were two at Spruce Swamp (Groveville), one at Clemmons Corner (West Gorham), and two at Gorham Village where Edward Harding, who still lives there, was one of the largest operators in Maine. Coat carts, so-called, from all the shops drove through Buxton and other towns in competition for the labor of the families working at the business in their homes, and nearly all were so engaged.

One shop was an exception, as Almon H. Cressey at the Swamp, who did only fine work, confined his business to the shop, where he had from twenty to thirty employees.

Ansel W. Hanson, a native of Buxton and a nephew of Samuel Hanson, has permitted the use of the following extracts from a personal letter.

“With Aunt Alice’s death the last one having a personal working knowledge of the very beginning of the coat industry passed away. The first lot of coats came to Buxton in a trunk — from Boston to Portland by boat, to Buxton by team, and grandmother Hanson and her girls made them in the house. Grandfather Hanson was a very skillful tailor and acted as instructor assisted by Aunts Alice and Almira. Later on coats were given to other families to make.

“Meanwhile requests for coats were coming in from all parts of Buxton and from adjoining towns, and uncle Sam thought the outlook sufficiently promising for him to give his whole time to it.

“His brother Ansel bought Elden’s store and carried a general line. The name of the village was changed from Elden’s Corner to Buxton Center. A room over the store was made into a work shop and the family started what might be called a school in coat making. Later a two story addition was built.

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 the twenty-ninth is the fact that the ...  
 the thirtieth is the fact that the ...

"Perhaps the coat industry had the most marked influence on the town, lumber coming next. The coat industry gave employment to every member of the family large enough to run a sewing machine or pull basting threads. Reuben Murch, the book-keeper, once said he had over 1200 names on the women's ledger.

The business was at the peak I think, about 1865-68. All war contracts were filled and every returning soldier seemed to want all the civilian suits he could pay for. It continued fairly profitable for some years when cheap colored labor at Baltimore dealt the first blow. That was followed by heavy immigration which the mills could not absorb, and the establishment of sweat shops in New York, Chicago and other large centers. It finally became unprofitable and stopped.

"For years the relation of Samuel Hanson to his help was like that of a father to his family. I think it conservative to say that after he had attained an assured standing in the business world, at least a half of those whose parents had worked for him went out of Buxton backed by his influence or his pocket book, often both. He was glad to have them come to him and it was as much a part of his success as was his wealth.

"A writer on the social conditions of the times stated that Buxton had better furnished homes, better schools, better church support than most towns, and more boys and girls given higher education on account of increased earning capacity afforded by the coat shops."

#### INDUSTRIES ON THE SACO

Buxton joins Standish, Hollis and Dayton in the villages developed by the water powers. The best account of them is found in *The Water Powers of Maine*, by Walter Wells, Superintendent of the Hydrographic Survey of Maine. This survey was ordered by the Legislature in 1867, and the report printed in 1869.

The information from Buxton and adjoining towns came from the Selectmen, based upon a survey by Daniel Dennett, Esq., of

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Buxton. Reading this report reminds us that the greatest loss of the Saco Valley was the loss of its great expectations. Until the discovery, within our time, of methods for transmission of electric power it seemed certain that this must become a great industrial section; that business must come to the water power. Now the power is carried to the business and soon a few men with an oil can and a monkey wrench will constitute the only payroll on the upper Saco.

Mr. Dennett reported of Bar Mills: "There are eleven saws capable of sawing at least 11,000,000 feet of lumber. In connection with the sawmills are several heading machines and machines for box shook. In addition to the foregoing there are a gristmill and a plaster mill.

Dennett said of Moderation Falls (West Buxton): "Within two miles are two large brickyards. The power is now partly improved by two woolen factories, two double sawmills, single and gang saws, capable of 11,000,000 feet annual. There are besides four machines for box shooks, two shingle mills, several heading machines, one grist and one plaster mill." From Bonny Eagle he estimated 5,000,000 feet, and Salmon Falls 4,000,000, making a total of 31 M. feet to be shipped from the two railroad stations in Buxton. Oxen then furnished the motive power, and it required quite a force of men for driving teams and loading cars.

In addition to the Saco powers he reported two powers at Bog Mills with grist, lath, shingle and furniture mills, and two on Little River — Leavitt's mill, grist, stave and shingle, and Ward's carriage shop. In addition to the above there was once a mill privilege at what was then known as Decker's Hill, now owned by W. C. Waterman, where the ancient arch bridge still stands, and a small power where Perez Waterman had a mill at Duck Pond. There was a sawmill near the mouth of Haines' Meadow Brook before any were erected at Bar Mills or Moderation.

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## EARLY PROMINENCE OF BUXTON

The student of local history cannot fail to note the relative importance of Buxton in the early history of Maine.

From a survey of Maine by Moses Greenleaf, 1829, is shown the amount of money raised for the support of schools in 1825:

|           | Population | Raised for Schools |
|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| Buxton    | 2740       | \$1500             |
| Saco      | 3000       | 1507               |
| Brunswick | 3300       | 1500               |
| Portland  | 9890       | 4000               |
| Gardiner  | 2600       | 1500               |
| Hallowell | 3400       | 1500               |

All other towns in the state raised less than \$1,500.

The census of 1920 shows that Buxton produced 9,674 bushels of Indian corn which was more than any town except two. Buxton grew 3,539 bushels of oats which was more than any other town except one. The town had 528 oxen and only seven towns had 500 or over. In cows, sheep, tons of hay and acres of pasture we were among the first.

That old time agricultural census of Maine gives one a most favorable impression of the possibilities of the town for farming. Certainly the town has declined in population, but when we take into account the great decline in industrial pursuits referred to in this article, together with the competition of the cities and the lure of the great country outside our borders, in its remarkable development, perhaps the wonder is that our decline has been no greater.

The same good land is here. Its possibilities, under modern methods, are greater than when our people led the state a hundred years ago. We have the best market in the state. The cities of Westbrook, Portland, South Portland, Saco and Biddeford and the great summer populations of Scarboro and Old Or-

Medical Education

The American Medical Association has long been interested in the improvement of medical education in this country. It has endeavored to secure the highest standards of medical education and to secure the most efficient and most economical methods of instruction.

| Year | Number of Graduates | Number of Practitioners |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1910 | 10,000              | 150,000                 |
| 1911 | 11,000              | 160,000                 |
| 1912 | 12,000              | 170,000                 |
| 1913 | 13,000              | 180,000                 |
| 1914 | 14,000              | 190,000                 |
| 1915 | 15,000              | 200,000                 |
| 1916 | 16,000              | 210,000                 |
| 1917 | 17,000              | 220,000                 |
| 1918 | 18,000              | 230,000                 |

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chard beaches are all within a radius of ten to fifteen miles. The largest part of Maine's population is next door neighbor to our farms by truck.

Finally, let us comfort ourselves with the thought that we are blessed with conveniences and the things that make life comfortable, that the old timers never dreamed of.

#### ITEMS FROM G. T. RIDLON, SR.

In going over our article with this eminent author and Nestor of local historians, he mentioned something that but few remember. It was the story of Robert and Eben Wentworth of Buxton Center who made the old tall clocks some hundred years ago that are now so much sought by collectors. They made both wood and brass clocks. They had a brass foundry and cast the brass disks which were cut into gear wheels with files, also the ornamental brasses for clocks and furniture. Sleigh bells were cast by them. They were fine cabinet makers, putting rich inlaid work into the cases. The name R. & E. Wentworth was burned into the inside of the cases.

The late E. P. Wentworth, many years Superintendent of the State School for Boys, then known as the Reform School, was the last Buxton representative of that distinguished family, the Royal Governors Wentworth of New Hampshire whose names both Longfellow and Whittier have sung.

#### THE SIEVE MAKER

A unique trade was that of Sandy Sinkler (Sinclair), the little Scotchman of Salmon Falls, who made hoop and hair meal sieves, then called riddling sieves. Sandy made a discount in price to the buyer whose horse's tail furnished the hair for the sieve.

#### THE LYCEUM

It has been said that although the present age has more interest in "keeping up with Lizzie," there was a time when our young

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the character of the monarch. The author then proceeds to a detailed account of the reign of King Henry the First, and the reign of King Stephen.

THE REIGN OF KING HENRY THE FIRST

Henry the First, who was the first of the Norman race to sit upon the throne of England, was a man of a very different character from his predecessors. He was a man of a very different character from his predecessors. He was a man of a very different character from his predecessors. He was a man of a very different character from his predecessors.

The reign of King Henry the First was a period of great prosperity and peace. The kingdom was united, and the people were happy. The king was a just and merciful monarch, and his reign was a golden age for the country.

THE REIGN OF KING STEPHEN

The reign of King Stephen was a period of great civil war and confusion. The kingdom was divided, and the people were suffering. The king was a weak and tyrannical monarch, and his reign was a dark age for the country.

THE REIGN OF KING MATTHEW

The reign of King Matthew was a period of great peace and prosperity. The kingdom was united, and the people were happy. The king was a just and merciful monarch, and his reign was a golden age for the country.

people were much interested in keeping up with Daniel Webster. Oratory and debate have less attraction than in the days when Webster was an inspiration to the boys of New England, although as the debating teams in our colleges continue such interest that the ocean is crossed and Bates of Maine meets Oxford in debate, there is evidence that this important feature of mental development is being wisely fostered.

There is in Buxton an old book, the first page inscribed with many a flourish and curleycue of ornamental penmanship; giving

RECORDS OF THE BUXTON DEBATING CLUB, BUXTON, ME.,  
ORGANIZED SEPT. 24TH, 1851.

#### Preamble.

Believing as we do that many and great benefits arise from the practice of public speaking, that it increases thought, enlarges the understanding, that it aids materially in disciplining the mind & developing the intellectual powers, that it gives us a more thorough knowledge of ourselves, as of others; and being desirous of availing ourselves of all educational advantages held out to us, we therefore unite under the following

#### Constitution.

This Society shall be called the Buxton Debating Club.

Five articles of the Constitution and eleven By-Laws follow.

Regardless of its constitutional name it was known as the Spruce Swamp Lyceum. With several breaks and reorganizations, the records continue until 1875 when the organization of Buxton Grange caused the Lyceum to be discontinued.

The first meeting was called to order by P. R. Hall and officers elected as follows:

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| President      | T. S. Chase   |
| Vice President | T. E. Harmon  |
| Secretary      | G. C. Brooks  |
| Treasurer      | Geo. Carll 2d |

The first part of the history of the county of Middlesex, is the history of the city of London, which is the most ancient and most famous city in the world. It is situated on the banks of the river Thames, and is the seat of government, and the residence of the monarch. The city is divided into four parishes, and is surrounded by a wall. The history of the city is full of interesting events, and is a subject of great importance to the people of the county.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LONDON

CHAPTER I

The city of London is the most ancient and most famous city in the world. It is situated on the banks of the river Thames, and is the seat of government, and the residence of the monarch. The city is divided into four parishes, and is surrounded by a wall. The history of the city is full of interesting events, and is a subject of great importance to the people of the county.

CHAPTER II

The city of London is the most ancient and most famous city in the world. It is situated on the banks of the river Thames, and is the seat of government, and the residence of the monarch. The city is divided into four parishes, and is surrounded by a wall. The history of the city is full of interesting events, and is a subject of great importance to the people of the county.

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Committee on resolutions: J. A. Harmon, P. R. Hall and C. H. Watts. Voted to have a paper, *The Literary Budget*, to be conducted by the ladies.

Question for discussion at the next meeting: Resolved that the mechanic is of more benefit to the public than the farmer. This question was decided in the negative.

The society held weekly meetings until the following May. The following are some of the questions discussed.

Resolved: That the American Indian is entitled to more sympathy than the African Negro or his descendants.

That the present Liquor law of Maine is justifiable and that its enforcement will tend to promote the temperance cause better than any other means. The disputants were G. C. Brooks and Horace Harmon, affirmative, and William Carll and Oliver Libby, negative. Decided in the affirmative by a majority of nine.

That the works of nature are more to be admired than the works of art.

The report of the meeting of November 17th reads as follows: Met agreeably to adjournment. In the absence of Geo. Waterman, C. G. Brooks and William Libby, disputants, the Chair appointed T. S. Chase, J. A. Harmon and P. R. Hall to fill the vacancies.

Proceeded with the following order of exercises, adopted at the previous meeting, viz. (*vide supra*). The question, Resolved: That Intemperance is a greater evil than slavery; was decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Chair.

Other resolutions through the winter are of interest, showing some of the things people were then thinking about.

Resolved: That the reading of fictitious works injure the mind. Decided in the negative.

That Woman exerts a greater influence over society than man.

That marriage tends to promote the happiness of mankind.

That the liar is worse than the thief.

That dancing is foolish, demoralizing and injurious to health.

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That the rumseller deserves severer punishment than the highway robber.

In December the following was introduced: Whereas—this Lyceum and its members have been judged by others, self defence and justice demand a reply by the discussion of the following:

Resolved: That the manner in which the religious meetings have been conducted in this vicinity will tend to promote and strengthen their cause. Disputants, Horace Harmon and George Carll, 2d, affirmative; S. D. Hobson and T. E. Harmon, negative. Remarks were made by D. S. Knight, P. R. Hall, William S. Adams and Jonathan Clay. Decision to affirmative.

From February, 1851, to March, 1856, no meetings are recorded. On March 14th the record says: Members of the Buxton Debating Club met and organized a Club for this spring. Lot L. Harmon was made Chairman. (Harmon was in Buxton as a school teacher, later he was Rev. L. L. Harmon, a prominent Free Baptist preacher.)

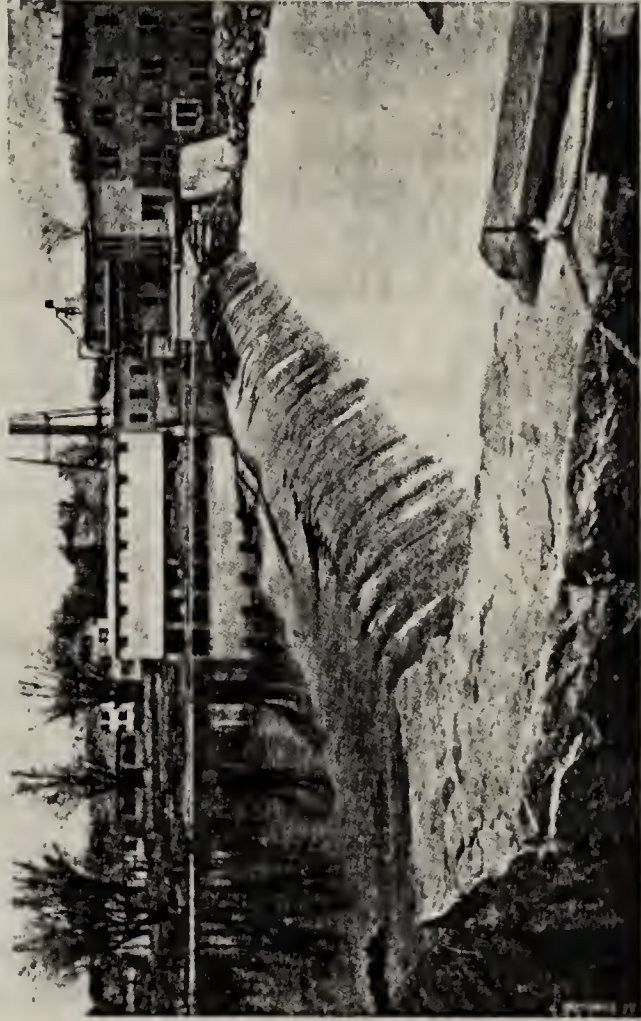
Andrew Whitney was made President, J. C. Brooks, Secretary.

The question announced for discussion at the next meeting was: That the Liquor Bill reported by Mr. Barnes would be more beneficial than the present Maine Law. Decided in negative.

Mr. L. L. Harmon was assigned to the negative of the question, but was absent. A story of that time related that he wrote to a deacon of a neighboring town that he would hold divine service with him the following Sunday and wrote to a young lady of the town that he would call on her Saturday evening, but he changed the envelopes, and the result was two embarrassed explanations.

Here is a subject that ran two meetings. That the condition of the poorer classes of Europe is more to be deplored than the condition of the African slave of the United States. Sometimes the voting was on the merits of the argument, but this was taken on merits of the question with four majority to the negative. That

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ROGERS FIBRE CO., BAR MILLS, ON SACO RIVER



question has been settled, but the next meeting had one that is still with us.

Resolved that Law ought not always be enforced. The next one may also be still debateable. That a change of affection is not a sufficient cause for a breach of promise. Vote negative.

After May, 1856, no meetings were held until February, 1857, when Daniel Brooks was President; George S. Adams, Vice President; John C. Brooks, Secretary; Leonard C. Harmon, Treasurer; George B. Carll, Horace Harmon, Daniel Brooks, Committee.

The record runs into 1858 when two pages are missing and there is a skip to 1860. In this period some questions of the time came up. Resolved that the Fugitive Slave law is unconstitutional, inhuman, unjust, and should be forthwith repealed. Voted yes. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was just and salutary in its effects. Vote negative by eight majority.

Resolved that the rumseller is a greater curse than the rum drinker. Other topics: dancing, law enforcement, novels, and women.

Records of April, 1860, give Alonzo Strout, President; B. F. Ayer, Secretary. Question: That the acquisition of Cuba would be beneficial to the United States. Affirmative, G. B. Carll, William Webster; negative, Horace Harmon, E. H. Norton.

On April 23, 1860, this question, so soon to be submitted to great armies, was taken up. Resolved that the Union ought to be abolished. Also considered the hanging of John Brown.

After a summer vacation the Club met August 11th, 1860. Alonzo Strout, President; John Waterman, Vice President; Osman Webster, Secretary.

On August 18 discussed this: That the success of the Democratic party would more endanger the Union than the success of the Republicans in the year 1860.

On August 22 more politics; Voted to discuss which of the four political parties is best.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the world at the beginning of the world. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the world at the beginning of the world; the second part is a general account of the world at the beginning of the world; the third part is a general account of the world at the beginning of the world.

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Douglass Democrat, by D. M. Phillips;

Breckinridge Democrat, T. G. Chase;

Lincoln Republican, J. M. Marshall;

Bell Union Party, Horace Harmon.

This was decided in favor of the Douglas Democracy.

Three more evenings were on the burning questions of the day. That no more slave states shall be admitted into the Union. That a dissolution of the Union would be more disastrous to the North than to the South.

On December 21, 1860, they Resolved: That the Constitution of the United States should be so amended that any state can secede at the will of her people and with her proportionate division of the public property. Decided in favor of the affirmative by a majority of twenty.

After this amazing action they rested on national affairs and considered the influence of the orator and the poet.

Civil war caused the Lyceum to be discontinued. Regardless of how they voted on dissolving the Union, they fought against it and won. No more meetings were held until October, 1874, when it was revived. L. C. Harmon (Len), was made President; E. C. Carll, Secretary; Horace Harmon, Elias Sanborn, Samuel A. Hill, Committee.

Rev. W. J. Twort opened the meeting by prayer. Mr. Twort, a young Englishman, was then in the beginning of his career as a great Free Will Baptist minister. He preached several years at the Second Free Will Baptist Church, now vacant. He was one of the founders of Ocean Park. His last ministry was at Haverhill, Mass.

This later Club talked on Capital Punishment, Influence of Women, Evils of Tobacco and Cider, Women's Rights, The comparative merits of C. Columbus or G. Washington, Whether Pharaoh was justified in his treatment of the Israelites, and others. In a mock trial Luther Waterman defended himself in a breach of promise suit brought by Mrs. Webber (Ed. Webber); Robert

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M. Hill for plaintiff, S. A. Hill for defendant. Rev. W. J. Twort, judge presiding.

The last recorded meeting was February 6, 1875, by Albert Murch. Secretary Miss Fannie Waterman is mentioned as at head of a list of Editresses of the Paper. All who now remember the old Lyceum will recall the excellence of her papers. Perhaps Buxton never produced her equal as a scholar. Finishing her education in Europe, she made a record as a scholar and a teacher in leading New England schools of which her native town may well be proud.

Of the many names of former residents who took part in the Lyceum some became prominent, and the list is of the character that made New England great. Very few of them now live.

#### WEST BUXTON LITERARY CLUB

There was for some time a Literary Club at West Buxton composed of leading men and women of that part of the towns of Buxton and Hollis. While the Lyceum was for the public, and filled schoolhouse and hall to capacity, the Moderation Society was a select company, meeting in homes.

In 1879 Rev. George W. Howe was President and Charles E. Weld, Esq., the Literary Critic. The winter was devoted to Shakespeare and Scott. It was a most delightful company of people of culture. Squire Weld used to read selections from Burns in a way that Sir Harry Lauder would approve. These, too, are about all gone.



## INDUSTRIES IN THE TOWN OF BUXTON

BY GEORGE E. SAWYER

Among the many and varied industries of the town of Buxton, for Buxton's early history shows that it was self-supporting, may well be mentioned the footwear of its inhabitants and as a fair sample we will mention the Orin Edgerly Tannery and Shoe Shop.

The tannery was operated by one Joseph Rankin at first and was conveyed to Samuel Edgerly in 1808. This tannery had at least fifteen pits for bark, lime, and other things used in the business. The barkhouse still stands but the bark grinder has been removed.

All kinds of hides were tanned, including the skins of woodchucks. The latter being used for lace leather, thongs for snowshoes and buckskins, which were worn by men at that time as leg boots were unknown, shoes being worn instead.

Samuel Edgerly not only tanned and dressed the leather but made it up for the people, both coarse for the menfolks and also fine for the women and children. The old shop is still standing in which at one time six men were employed. Several of the original shoe benches with tools and the original lasts over which the old style shoes were made, still remain.

The account books of Samuel Edgerly show that from 1820 to 1840 were the years in which the best business was done.

In 1850 Samuel Edgerly died, and at that time the business was taken up by a son, Oren Edgerly, who carried it on in the same way until about 1870 when, on account of sickness and infirmity, the business was gradually given up by him. Just before this date, or in the late 60's, a new industry started in the Edgerly shop, namely the making of women's footwear in serge or cloth tops with leather soles. These were known as turns, the soles being sewn on and then turned right side out, and the heels being nailed on to complete the shoe.

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Work was shipped here from Massachusetts, and the last lot from Rochester, N. H. This work was also done by members of the Edgerly family, namely, Samuel and Frank, sons of Oren Edgerly. After a few years this line of work was also given up.

The Edgerly Tannery was not the only tannery in town but is given as a fair sample of others. One was located at Kimball's Corner, so-called, one at Buxton Center, one on the farm occupied by H. H. Locke, one at Salmon Falls, and possibly others.

The tannery on the farm now owned by H. H. Locke was for years operated by Mr. Chase Parker who married the first white girl born in Narragansett, now the town of Buxton.

#### HOMESPUN

Long before any mill for the manufacture of woolen cloth for men's wear, or any other wear, was installed in Buxton, almost every neighborhood had its local Spinner and Weaver who used to operate the old-fashioned home made looms. The writer can well remember one of those good old souls who operated one of them; can in fancy see with what dexterity she would throw the shuttle first with one hand and then the other as it passed from right to left through the warp filling in thread by thread of the filling.

These looms, clumsy as they were, were capable of producing a great variety of goods, not only the heavy filled cloth for men's wear, but shawls, counterpanes, fancy bedspreads, and fancy goods for the gentlefolk.

This heavy woolen cloth for men's wear, after it was woven and before it was fit to wear, had to be shrunk and fullled, as it was called. At Bar Mills, and possibly other places in town, was a plant known as a Fulling Mill where this could be done.

The site of this old mill cannot be found, but the deed of the old yard where the old "Warping Bars" were located can still be pointed out.

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of this disease are reported from the United States and Europe. It is interesting to note that the disease is not reported from the tropics and subtropics. This fact is of great importance in the study of the etiology of the disease. It is also interesting to note that the disease is not reported from the Orient and Africa. This fact is also of great importance in the study of the etiology of the disease.

### Discussion

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## POTTERIES IN BUXTON

It must have been in the year 1825 or earlier, at least one hundred years ago, that the pottery on Haines' Meadow was first operated. This pottery was operated in the 60's by two brothers by the name of Bickford and the writer can well recall when, as a boy, fishing in the brooks nearby, he had called and seen an old man who no doubt was one of the "Bickford boys" at work at the potter's wheel, moulding flowerpots.

He also moulded a small jug and asked me which side to put the handle on, and as I was in doubt myself, he told me that they usually put it on the outside.

This pottery turned out milk pans, bean pots, bowls and various other shaped dishes used in the housekeeping arts. These milk pans as well as other dishes were glazed on the inside, were burned a dull red and before the tin became common were in general use.

After this pottery was given up by the Bickfords, Clarence S. Bradbury operated it for a short time, but it is now deserted. The buildings are torn down, or moved away, and a small clay pit with a few broken fragments of pottery are the only things that mark the location of the old industry, once so prosperous.

## FURNITURE MILLS AND FACTORIES IN BUXTON AT BAR MILLS

Some time prior to 1868 Goodwin Bradbury and Edwin Bradbury came to Buxton and operated a factory at Bar Mills for making chamber furniture and furniture in general. This was carried on until the factory was burned.

This plant laid idle until 1881 when Woodman, Shepard and Wing erected a building on the same spot and established the Maine Furniture Company. This company made all kinds of chamber furniture, both hard and soft wood, also finished it ready to be installed in any home. This was operated until 1900 when the whole power plant including the factory, a building 60 feet by

CHAPTER I

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the creation of the world and the life of the first man, Adam. It is a story of the beginning of all things, and of the fall of man from a state of innocence to a state of sin and misery. The story is told in the first two chapters of the Bible, and is the foundation of all Christian doctrine.

The second part of the history of the world is the history of the life of the first man, Adam, and of his descendants. It is a story of the growth of the human race, and of the various nations and peoples that have sprung from Adam. The story is told in the third and fourth chapters of the Bible, and is the foundation of all Christian doctrine.

The third part of the history of the world is the history of the life of the first man, Adam, and of his descendants, and of the various nations and peoples that have sprung from Adam. It is a story of the growth of the human race, and of the various nations and peoples that have sprung from Adam. The story is told in the fifth and sixth chapters of the Bible, and is the foundation of all Christian doctrine.

The fourth part of the history of the world is the history of the life of the first man, Adam, and of his descendants, and of the various nations and peoples that have sprung from Adam. It is a story of the growth of the human race, and of the various nations and peoples that have sprung from Adam. The story is told in the seventh and eighth chapters of the Bible, and is the foundation of all Christian doctrine.



124 feet two stories in height, also a sawmill connected, were sold to the Leatherboard Company.

The buildings being changed and new machinery being added, the manufacture of leatherboard from soleleather scraps was begun and continued until March, 1907, when the whole plant was destroyed by fire.

This plant was rebuilt the same season and in September of that season the first board was made in the new mill.

This company meeting financial difficulties sold to the Rogers Fibre Company.

#### THE ROGERS FIBRE COMPANY

This company makes fibreboard from all sorts of vegetable fibre, including some wood, but the majority of the stock is strings, old ropes, old sails and various other fibres of the same kind and quality.

This board is used in shoe counters, shoe forms, suitcases, trunks, and in various electrical appliances, also in many other arts and trades too numerous to mention.

In 1916 an addition to the plant was made increasing the output of the mill, when running full time, to 300 tons per month.

This industry, when on full time, employs from 70 to 75 men, and as much of its output is sent across the water to various parts of Europe, it means much to the inhabitants of the town.

#### LUMBER BUSINESS AT WEST BUXTON

While the lumber business at West Buxton had been conducted from the earliest settlement of the town, it remained for George Lord to enter into it extensively and at his death, his son, A. K. P. Lord, developed it to the extent that with modern machinery, including a gang sawmill, he was able to cut out and put on the market more than three million feet of long lumber a year, besides sugar-box shooks and heads for hogsheads in great quantities.

This lumber was shipped down the river to Bar Mills on a flat

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bottomed boat, the "Minnehaha," operated by Mr. Lord, where it was reloaded on the cars of the Portland & Rochester, now the Boston & Maine Railroad, and shipped to Portland on its way to Cuba and the West India trade.

#### THE WOOLEN MILL AT WEST BUXTON

The first Woolen Mill at West Buxton was built so long ago that the exact date is hard to determine, but we know that it was an old building at the time it was burned in 1865. At the time it was destroyed it was owned by George Hall and operated by Aaron Clark. After the old mill was burned the plant remained idle for several years, but in 1881 a larger and better one was erected on the same site.

This mill was operated by John Berryman for a time and then laid idle until the Portland Electric Company came into possession of the entire water power at this place in 1907. This mill since then has been operated by several different people, power being supplied by electricity.

At the present time, 1925, Illingsworth and Rowe are putting out a first class quality of men's wear.

#### GEORGE G. PAGE BOX MILL

In 1892 the George G. Page Box business was established at Bar Mills on the line of the Boston & Maine Railroad and is still in operation.

This concern makes dry box shooks in all sizes, kinds and shapes, ships them by carload to all parts of the country and in a good business year cuts up at least three million feet of lumber, employing 50 men or more. In addition to this the company in 1909 installed machinery to manufacture corrugated paper boxes, being the only corrugated box made in the State of Maine.

In this branch of the business twelve people, both male and female, are employed, using paper by the carload. The boxes,

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being extra strong, are used to pack all kinds of heavy merchandise including hardware and groceries as well as lighter weight goods.

#### BUXTON STATION

The Buxton Milling Company do a large grain and feed business at this point. The mill was built in 1888 by Elwin A. Soule and E. C. Carll. It was first operated by E. C. Carll & Co., and later by Soule Bros., who also carried on a box and lumber business. The gristmill was built as a steam plant, changed to gasoline power, and now uses electric power.

#### CARLL CANNING COMPANY

At Duck Pond, at the shop that was formerly the Carll pickle factory, the canning of golden bantam corn was started by E. C. Carll in 1913. At first golden bantam corn on the cob and cut golden bantam corn were packed. In 1916 the Carll Canning Company was incorporated, the packing of cut corn moved to Gorham, and the Buxton shop used in the corn season for golden bantam corn on the cob only. String beans and blueberries have been packed also, with 75 to 90 names on the payroll in the busy season.

The canning of golden bantam on the cob originated here. White corn on the cob had been packed years before in Maine without much success in quality.

The canning of cut golden bantam corn in Maine was also started here at the Carll shop. George C. Shaw & Co., of Portland, were the first to offer it from any store. Possibly the product may have been previously experimented with in other states, but the beginning in Maine was here and it was its success in Maine that caused it to develop into its present great nation-wide consumption.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS OF  
BUXTON AND HOLLIS

This was a branch of the York County Chapter of Saco, Maine, and was composed of units from all parts of these two towns, viz.: Bar Mills, West Buxton, Groveville, Silver Lake, Salmon Falls, Buxton Center, Hollis Center, Clark's Mills and River Road.

It was organized May 24, 1917, and shows the work done during the World War.

The President's Christmas Message to the Nation:

"Our consciences will not let us enjoy the Christmas season if this pledge of support to our cause and the world's weal is left unfulfilled. Red Cross membership is the Christmas spirit in terms of action."

WOODROW WILSON,

*President of the American Red Cross.*

On November 13, 1917, there were 45 Christmas packages sent to our soldier boys in home camps or "over there." Each package contained: one checker board, box nice candy, pound cake, chocolate, gum, salted nuts, Prince Albert tobacco, Camel cigarettes, nice cob pipe, cigarette papers, pipe cleaners, envelopes and writing tablet, lead pencil, postal cards, safety pins, needles, pins, buttons, soap and face cloth.

In 1918 there were 673 names enrolled for membership. There was nearly \$2,000 in money collected.

Mrs. Ambrose N. Weeks did good service in the Bar Mills Red Cross and went as a war nurse to the training camps in Virginia.

In 1918 there was sent to the Red Cross Headquarters in Boston 17 cases of goods which contained: 362 sweaters, 432 pairs socks; 231 mufflers, 125 helmets, 437 wristlets, 35 wash cloths, 208 pairs pajamas, 164 convalescent gowns, 225 surgical shirts, 38 pillows, 7 bed spreads, and 3 sweeping caps.

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REPORT OF THE RESEARCH GROUP  
ON THE CHEMISTRY OF  
POLYMERIZATION

BY  
ROBERT H. BAKER

PH.D. THESIS  
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
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1954

RESEARCH ASSISTANT  
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1951-1954

ADVISOR  
PROFESSOR ROBERT M. WAYMIRE

RESEARCH ASSISTANT  
ROBERT H. BAKER  
1951-1954



Money was sent to the European Children's Fund and a large quantity of clothing was sent to the refugees. Every school had its organization of the Junior Red Cross. All the committees who helped on the grand work demonstrated once more that this town is never lacking when it comes to patriotism and doing worldly good.

*Officers*

Mrs. Andrew L. Berry, *President.*

Mrs. James W. Meserve, *Secretary.*

James W. Meserve, *Treasurer.*

BUXTON'S SHARE IN THE WORLD WAR  
LIBERTY LOANS

BY F. H. HARGRAVES

In a history of Buxton, no record can do justice to its patriotism and generous response to the National call for help to meet the expense incident to the Country's entry to the World War.

FIRST LIBERTY LOAN

For two and one half years the Allied Armies had been fighting the German Offensive. Life and treasure had been lavishly sacrificed for the saving of homes and the preservation of liberty.

It became evident to our government, when almost too late, that their powerful antagonist was forcing them back and the German objective was assuming a certainty.

To assist the hard pressed line across the sea and for the protection of our own land Congress on April 2, 1917, declared war on the German nation, and this country at once passed from a state of anxious quietude to one of intense preparatory activity.

The demand upon the resources of the Country was bound to be of great volume, and on April 24, 1917, by an Act of Congress,

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the First Liberty Loan was authorized, and two billions of dollars, in 3½% bonds, were issued and placed before the people.

The appeal for subscriptions was sent out from the U. S. Treasury at Washington. Large blocks of the bonds were taken by banks, trust companies, corporations and individuals of large means. At an early stage, however, it became apparent that more intimate measures must be taken for the people generally to participate. A call was sent from Washington to the country banks to assist.

In this section the Buxton and Hollis Savings Bank and the Limerick National Bank were taken as representing financial centers, and their Presidents, Frank H. Hargraves and Charles G. Moulton, were urged into acting as chairmen for subscription activities.

Buxton and Hollis, and Limerick were assigned bond allotments. If other towns were to be included the limited time hardly allowed for canvassing, and they received but little attention.

Committees were appointed in Buxton and Hollis; get-together meetings were held for familiarization; a house-to-house canvass was made and the phases of the situation dwelt upon, all of which, aided by the inherent patriotism, met with a ready response.

The records for locality credits at this stage of affairs were incomplete. Many bonds were taken directly, at convenient banks, with no town credit. As near as could be arrived at, the subscriptions for the two towns were between seventeen and eighteen thousand dollars. Of that sum it would appear to be right to apportion one-half to Buxton.

#### SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

On September 24, 1917, a second Liberty Loan of three billions of dollars in 4% bonds was authorized by an Act of Congress. This loan, following closely that of the first, proved the urgency of the situation.

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The first detachment of troops had sailed for France in June and were already at the front. The call for equipment, ammunition, transportation and housing, and a multitude of other items had keyed the Country up to a high state of preparation and made apparent the need of funds.

Then, too, interest had deepened in the events across the sea. The presence of our men in France and their daring courage had given new life to the sorely pressed Allies and turned the retreating line into an advancing force. Illustrative was the answer of the American commander who was besought to turn back by the disheartened and retreating French — that to go forward was impossible. "Go back," he said, "why h — we've just gotten here, my orders are to go forward," and they went forward and the Germans went back, and back, from that time.

It is history that wherever they were in the trenches or "Over the top," the courage and the will of the American boys carried all before them. It could not be and was not thought to be, a sacrifice to buy an interest-bearing bond from one's government to sustain such heroism.

In the name of the God of our Fathers keep faith as we fight today.  
Pour forth your treasure and spare not! Bend to your toil, nor stay!

The time for subscriptions to the second loan was limited and canvassing was at once begun, and meetings were appointed. One at Bar Mills was most eloquently addressed by the Rev. Charles Sargent, pastor of the Buxton Lower Corner Church, and elsewhere, others lent a hand.

Among those who especially interested themselves for the early success of the loan were James W. Meserve, Herman H. Locke, Dr. H. A. Owen, Edward W. Bodge and Rankin Bartlett. Earl L. Milliken gave liberally of his time and service with most valuable results. He was especially helpful in the house-to-house canvassing, which proved to be a necessary preparation for each of the loans.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.

At Buxton Center Clarence S. Bradbury, Walter Perry, Dr. Zenas Hanson and J. E. Leavitt were interested and subscribers. At Salmon Falls Miss Georgia Darrah was an interested worker and subscriber, as well as J. Frank Leavitt and Sarah D. Moulton.

At Groveville and vicinity Wilbur C. Waterman, Samuel B. Shepard, Charles Webster, Edwin Hill and many others sensed the situation and lent their influences with subscriptions.

Along the River Road and at West Buxton George L. Davis, James Sands, Elmer Eastman, Everett Boulter, John Haley, Charles Hobson, Fred W. McCorrison, Joseph Sands, Howard M. Davis and others purchased liberally of the bonds.

The outcome of the interest and activity was a bond subscription to the amount of \$19,250. This was further increased some three thousand dollars and over by Buxton people, here and elsewhere through the bank reports, and the total to the second Liberty Loan was safely reckoned at \$22,500. It may not be an intrusion in this history, but of interest, that Hollis was still classed with Buxton, and did even better.

### THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

The Third Liberty Loan was a call from the Government for three billion dollars in  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$  interest bearing bonds. The allotment to Buxton was \$27,300 and the collection dates April 17 to May 4, 1918.

The organization for subscriptions to the loan was much more complete than in the other two. A State Chairman had been appointed, Harry A. Rounds of Portland, and one for the County, W. J. Gilpatrick of Biddeford, upon whose retirement, Eugene M. Hewett of Sanford was appointed, who gave the position prominent and efficient service.

A Woman's National Liberty Loan committee had been created, of which Mrs. John F. Hill of Augusta was chosen as head of the State Committee. Mrs. James W. Meserve was appointed head of the Buxton Committee, which was made up from the Red

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is still in the making. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and that its history is still in the making. The third is the fact that the United States is a free nation, and that its history is still in the making. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a democratic nation, and that its history is still in the making. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is still in the making. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and that its history is still in the making. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of explorers, and that its history is still in the making. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of discoverers, and that its history is still in the making. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of inventors, and that its history is still in the making. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of creators, and that its history is still in the making.

CHAPTER I

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is still in the making. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and that its history is still in the making. The third is the fact that the United States is a free nation, and that its history is still in the making. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a democratic nation, and that its history is still in the making. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is still in the making. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and that its history is still in the making. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of explorers, and that its history is still in the making. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of discoverers, and that its history is still in the making. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of inventors, and that its history is still in the making. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of creators, and that its history is still in the making.



Cross organization and the following members were assigned to assist in the canvass of their localities and credited with the returns: Mrs. Herman Locke, Mrs. H. A. Owen, Mrs. Clarence S. Bradbury, Mrs. James W. Meserve, Mrs. Arthur F. Elwell, Mrs. Frank J. Leavitt, Miss Bessie Milliken, Mrs. Edward W. Bodge, Miss Ethel Porter, Miss Eliza Libby, Mrs. Arthur G. Wiley, and Mrs. Fred Benson.

Their interest and effective service was shown by having to their credit the sum of \$23,150 out of \$32,600, the town's subscription to the loan, and could well be called a splendid service rendered by the women of Buxton. Congratulations were forwarded from the National and State Chairmen, and honor flags and emblems of victory were received.

Among those who were generous purchasers of the Third Loan were George E. Sawyer, Hall L. Staples Est., by particular care of Isaac A. Clough, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pike, Groveville Cemetery Association, Dr. Zenas Hanson again bought, as did Buxton Grange; William Merrill and sister were also subscribers in considerable amount.

#### FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The stress and responsibility for the success of the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan of six billion dollars were very great.

The German Offensive was at its height. The American boys were in the trenches. Their sufferings and sacrifices were beyond description. They must be upheld by the faith and strength of the home land or their hearts would fail them. Over two million of our soldiers were across the sea. Thirty divisions were at the front. A million and a half were in the home camps, and thousands were in the hospitals with the dreaded "flu."

Two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand men were being sent across each month. Locomotives, cars and railroad equipment were also being shipped. Cold storage plants and warehouses were being erected in France, with thousands of frame



buildings for housing and hospital service. Ambulances, motor trucks, horses and mules were sent over, and millions of pounds of ammunition.

Unpreparedness was proved to have been a crime and pacifist talk a myth, for with all the magnitude of effort, the men could not be adequately equipped and much had to be purchased from the French and the British. These expenditures required vast sums of money and the seriousness of the call for the Fighting Fourth Loan was apparent.

The allotment for Buxton was the largest which had been made, but it was met with a determination to join with the boys over sea and go "Over the Top."

The time was short, September 28 to October 19, 1918, for its accomplishment, but the canvassing was accordingly active. The response was liberal. One hundred and eighty-five home residents participated at an average of two hundred dollars and over in the total of \$37,450 subscribed. This amount was further increased by outside bank credits to a grand total of \$45,150.

Among those purchasing liberally were Ezra Berry, Dr. Zenas Hanson, Walter Perry and sister, Hall Staples Est., Rogers Fibre Co., Fanny Waterman, J. W. Meserve, Clarence Bradbury, Edward W. Bodge, Herman H. Locke, I.O.R.M. by Rankin Bartlett, Daniel Palmer, S. W. Scribner, A. W. Soule, Charles Hobson, Thomas Owen, Wilbur C. Waterman, Fred W. McCarrison, Frank M. Elwell, and many others in very considerable amounts. With these were those of smaller amounts, but whose subscriptions were deserving of even greater credit for the effort and patriotism involved.

If it were possible to record the many such cases of loyalty and active patriotism in the purchase of bonds of small amounts, when the rate of interest was not attractive and the outcome of the war doubtful, of which intimate knowledge was afforded the chairman or solicitor, Buxton would have further reason to feel proud of its citizenship.

The first part of the paper discusses the history of the concept of the real number. It starts with the natural numbers and the rational numbers, and then discusses the construction of the real numbers. The second part of the paper discusses the history of the concept of the complex number. It starts with the square roots of negative numbers and the complex plane, and then discusses the construction of the complex numbers. The third part of the paper discusses the history of the concept of the vector space. It starts with the Cartesian coordinate system and the three-dimensional vector space, and then discusses the generalization of the vector space to higher dimensions. The fourth part of the paper discusses the history of the concept of the tensor product. It starts with the Cartesian coordinate system and the three-dimensional vector space, and then discusses the generalization of the tensor product to higher dimensions. The fifth part of the paper discusses the history of the concept of the Lie algebra. It starts with the three-dimensional rotation group and the Lie algebra of the rotation group, and then discusses the generalization of the Lie algebra to higher dimensions. The sixth part of the paper discusses the history of the concept of the Lie group. It starts with the three-dimensional rotation group and the Lie algebra of the rotation group, and then discusses the generalization of the Lie group to higher dimensions. The seventh part of the paper discusses the history of the concept of the Lie superalgebra. It starts with the three-dimensional rotation group and the Lie algebra of the rotation group, and then discusses the generalization of the Lie superalgebra to higher dimensions. The eighth part of the paper discusses the history of the concept of the Lie supergroup. It starts with the three-dimensional rotation group and the Lie algebra of the rotation group, and then discusses the generalization of the Lie supergroup to higher dimensions. The ninth part of the paper discusses the history of the concept of the Lie superalgebra. It starts with the three-dimensional rotation group and the Lie algebra of the rotation group, and then discusses the generalization of the Lie superalgebra to higher dimensions. The tenth part of the paper discusses the history of the concept of the Lie supergroup. It starts with the three-dimensional rotation group and the Lie algebra of the rotation group, and then discusses the generalization of the Lie supergroup to higher dimensions.

## FOLLOWING THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

When the war was at its height came the call of November 11, 1918, for a nation-wide contribution for the thousands of American boys, blinded, wounded and dying in the hospitals in France from the terribly intensive German warfare.

Men and women of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army and other organizations, without regard to creed, were nobly assisting surgeons and physicians in their over-extended work and giving comfort and a sympathetic hand grip to many a dying boy.

The burden and expense of this necessary and merciful work became too great to be borne by these organizations, apart from the Red Cross. The sympathy of the Nation was at once enlisted, and by the request of President Wilson, the United War Work Campaign was organized, for assistance and coöperation.

Buxton's share in the allotment was most willingly met with a full belief in its worthiness, and interest and sympathy led to the circulation of petitions by Mrs. George Banks, Mrs. Clarence Bradbury, Mrs. Elmer Eastman, Mrs. Albert T. Elwell, Mrs. Herman H. Locke, Mrs. Joseph Martin, Mrs. J. W. Meserve, Miss Bessie Milliken, Mrs. H. A. Owen, and Mrs. Charles H. Webster.

The star contributors, however, were the Victory boys and girls of the town schools, under the guidance of Mrs. Lida E. Elwell. Community entertainments were given by them, and their interest and enthusiasm to do their best was a tribute to their sympathy and understanding of what it meant to maintain the liberty and the honor of the Stars and Stripes.

Buxton's allotment was for \$600, but J. W. Meserve, treasurer for the campaign, forwarded to County Chairman, E. M. Hewett of Sanford, the sum of \$1,217.36, and of this, the Victory boys and girls contributed upwards of \$300.

The Philosophy of the Middle Ages

The philosophy of the Middle Ages is a complex and varied tradition. It is often characterized by its synthesis of classical Greek and Roman thought with Christian doctrine. This synthesis was most notably achieved by the Scholastic philosophers, who sought to understand the world through the application of logic and reason to religious questions. Key figures in this tradition include Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, and Albert the Great. The Scholastic method, which emphasized rigorous logical argument and the use of dialectic, became the dominant mode of intellectual inquiry in medieval universities. This approach not only shaped the development of philosophy but also influenced the growth of other disciplines, such as law and medicine. The Middle Ages thus represents a period of intellectual ferment and discovery, where the foundations of modern Western thought were laid.

The Middle Ages also saw the rise of new philosophical movements, such as the Franciscan school of thought led by St. Francis of Assisi. This school emphasized a more practical and experiential approach to philosophy, focusing on the moral and spiritual life of the individual. The Franciscan tradition was characterized by its emphasis on poverty, humility, and a deep connection to nature. This movement represented a significant departure from the more abstract and theoretical concerns of the Scholastics, and it laid the groundwork for the development of the modern humanistic tradition.

In addition to the Scholastic and Franciscan traditions, the Middle Ages also witnessed the emergence of the Jewish philosopher Maimonides. Maimonides sought to reconcile Jewish religious beliefs with the philosophy of Aristotle, arguing that the ultimate goal of human life was the attainment of intellectual perfection. His work, *The Guide for the Perplexed*, was a landmark contribution to the philosophy of the Middle Ages, and it influenced a wide range of thinkers, including the Christian philosopher Thomas Aquinas. Maimonides' synthesis of Jewish thought with Greek philosophy demonstrates the remarkable intellectual openness and diversity of the Middle Ages.

The Middle Ages also saw the development of the Islamic Golden Age, a period of extraordinary intellectual and cultural achievement. Islamic scholars made significant contributions to a wide range of disciplines, including mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy. The philosopher Avicenna, for example, was a pioneer in the field of medicine, and his work, *The Canon of Medicine*, was a major text in the medical curriculum of many universities throughout the world. The Islamic Golden Age represents a period of great intellectual vitality and innovation, and it played a crucial role in the transmission of classical knowledge to the West.

The Middle Ages thus represents a period of great intellectual and cultural achievement. It was a time when the foundations of modern Western thought were laid, and when the world was transformed by the power of the written word. The Middle Ages was a time of great discovery and exploration, and it remains a vital part of our intellectual heritage. The study of the philosophy of the Middle Ages is essential for a full understanding of the history of ideas, and it continues to inspire and challenge thinkers of all ages.

## FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN

The Armistice of November 11, 1918, ended the clash of arms in the World War, but the cost entailed by the tremendous efforts of the year and a half could not be as quickly ended. Two million American boys were in France to be maintained until their home-coming could be accomplished.

Government authorizations could not be terminated without great losses to be made good. Vast quantities of supplies and war equipment were in the process of making. Maimed and crippled soldiers were being cared for at home and abroad. These and countless other expenditures must be provided for.

To meet this aftermath of expense, the Victory Loan of four and a half billion dollars was authorized. While this loan lacked the impetus of former ones, in a possible coming horror such as had befallen Belgium and France, it had in it a spirit of thankfulness and an appreciation of the obligation to make good to the end, as had sixty thousand American boys who made the supreme sacrifice of life and all that it held for them, to make victory possible.

Many had subscribed to their limit in the earlier loans, and the number for the Victory Loan must necessarily be less. Then, too, there seemed to be an evident anxiety the country over for all to get back to normalcy in the affairs of life.

It must be admitted that it was with misgivings we entered the canvass April 21, 1919, for subscriptions to the amount of \$27,000,000, Buxton's allotment, but the supreme test was upon all to live up to the responsibilities and obligations still due. This was done and subscriptions to the Victory Loan totalled \$28,600,000.

Outside of patriotism as an inspiring motive the investment has proved to be all that was promised. The Government has lived up to its obligations, made possible by the victory in France. It is, however, only at this late date, 1925, that the Allied Nations

ARTICLE

The following is a summary of the proceedings of the American Medical Association at its annual meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, from October 1 to 10, 1918.

REPORT

The meeting was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, from October 1 to 10, 1918. The attendance was the largest in the history of the Association, with over 10,000 delegates and 1,000 exhibitors.

The first session was held on October 1, 1918, at 10:00 a. m. The opening exercises were presided over by Dr. J. C. Brannan, President of the Association. The first business session was held at 1:00 p. m. and was devoted to the reading of the report of the Executive Committee.

The second session was held on October 2, 1918, at 10:00 a. m. The first business session was held at 1:00 p. m. and was devoted to the reading of the report of the Executive Committee.

The third session was held on October 3, 1918, at 10:00 a. m. The first business session was held at 1:00 p. m. and was devoted to the reading of the report of the Executive Committee.

The fourth session was held on October 4, 1918, at 10:00 a. m. The first business session was held at 1:00 p. m. and was devoted to the reading of the report of the Executive Committee.



are arranging to pay the interest on their loans, of which the Liberty Loans are a part, and to fund their obligations.

Buxton may well feel proud of its answer to the call of the Nation in its time of need. No community in city or country was deserving of greater credit. Its total for the five loans was \$137,100, a seeming impossibility at their inception and a further confirmation of conscientious responsiveness to a call upon its honor and patriotism. The future of Buxton will ever be inspired to deeds of loyalty by the history of the past.

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## REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

|                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ally, Ephraim                | Davis, Thomas         |
| Ayer, Benjamin               | Davis, William        |
| Ayer, Jonathan               | Dunnell, Benjamin     |
| Ayer, Ebenezer               | Eddy, Ward            |
| Andrews, William             | Edgerly, John         |
| Andrews, Elisha              | Elden, John, Capt.    |
| Appleton, Daniel             | Elden, John, Jr.      |
| Atkinson, Moses              | Elden, Gibeon         |
| Atkinson, Theodore           | Elden, Nathan         |
| Atkinson, Thomas             | Elwell, Benjamin      |
| Babb, Peter                  | Elwell, John          |
| Bickford, Dodarah            | Emery, Benjamin       |
| Boynnton, Daniel             | Emery, Daniel         |
| Boynnton, Isaac              | Emery, James          |
| Boynnton, John               | Emery, Ralph          |
| Bradbury, Jacob              | Emery, Thomas, Lieut. |
| Bradbury, Elijah             | Fields, Daniel        |
| Bradbury, Jabez              | Fields, Jonathan      |
| Bradbury, Thomas, Lieut.     | Flood, Henry          |
| Bradbury, Winthrop           | Fogg, Elias           |
| Bragdon, Ezekiel             | Gilman, Jonathan      |
| Brooks, John                 | Goodwin, Joseph       |
| Brooks, Robert               | Goodwin, Nehemiah     |
| Brooks, Isaiah               | Hancock, William      |
| Brooks, Samuel               | Hancock, John L.      |
| Brummingian, Thomas, Drummer | Hanscomb, John        |
| Clay, Benjamin               | Hanscomb, William     |
| Clay, Richard                | Harmon, Thomas        |
| Clay, Jonathan               | Harmon, Joel          |
| Cluff, Ebenezer              | Harmon, Peletiah      |
| Cole, John                   | Hazelton, Timothy     |
| Cole, John, Jr.              | Hill, Daniel          |
| Cole, Ebenezer               | Hill, Nathaniel       |
| Cole, Nathaniel              | Hopkinson, Caleb      |
| Cole, Samuel                 | Jordon, Benjamin A.   |
| Coolbroth, Daniel            | Jose, John            |
| Coolbroth, James             | Kimball, John         |

1933

| Year | Month | Day | Volume | Page |
|------|-------|-----|--------|------|
| 1933 | Jan   | 1   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jan   | 8   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jan   | 15  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jan   | 22  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jan   | 29  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Feb   | 5   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Feb   | 12  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Feb   | 19  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Feb   | 26  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Mar   | 5   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Mar   | 12  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Mar   | 19  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Mar   | 26  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Apr   | 2   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Apr   | 9   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Apr   | 16  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Apr   | 23  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Apr   | 30  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | May   | 7   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | May   | 14  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | May   | 21  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | May   | 28  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jun   | 4   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jun   | 11  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jun   | 18  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jun   | 25  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jul   | 2   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jul   | 9   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jul   | 16  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jul   | 23  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Jul   | 30  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Aug   | 6   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Aug   | 13  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Aug   | 20  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Aug   | 27  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Sep   | 3   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Sep   | 10  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Sep   | 17  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Sep   | 24  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Sep   | 30  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Oct   | 7   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Oct   | 14  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Oct   | 21  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Oct   | 28  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Nov   | 4   | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Nov   | 11  | 1      | 1    |
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| 1933 | Nov   | 25  | 1      | 1    |
| 1933 | Dec   | 2   | 1      | 1    |
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| 1933 | Dec   | 23  | 1      | 1    |
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|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kimball, Joshua         | Rounds, Samuel              |
| Lane, Daniel, Capt.     | Rounds, Theodore            |
| Lane, John, Capt.       | Sands, Ephraim              |
| Lane, Jabez, Capt.      | Sands, James                |
| Lane, Isaac, Fifer      | Sands, John                 |
| Leavitt, Joseph         | Sawyer, Jabez               |
| Leavitt, Samuel         | Sawyer, John, Quartermaster |
| Lewis, Abijah           | Simpson, Asa                |
| Lewis, Esdras           | Smith, Dominicas            |
| Libby, Isaac            | Smith, Ebenezer             |
| Merrill, Abel           | Smith, John                 |
| Merrill, Humphrey       | Smith, Joseph               |
| Merrill, Samuel, Lieut. | Smith, Samuel               |
| Merrill, Samuel, Jr.    | Smith, William              |
| Merrill, William        | Thompson, Theodore          |
| Marston, Thomas         | Towle, Phineas              |
| Moody, James            | Wentworth, John             |
| Moore, Hugh             | Whitney, Jonathan           |
| Moore, John             | Whitney, Micah              |
| Nason, John             | Whitney, Stephen            |
| Owen, John              | Wilson, John                |
| Plaisted, Roger         | Woodman, Benjamin           |
| Rand, Michael           | Woodman, Ephraim            |
| Rankins, Joseph         | Woodman, James              |
| Ridlon, Ebenezer        | Woodman, Nathan             |
| Ridlon, Ebenezer, Jr.   | Woodman, Nathan, Jr.        |
| Ridlon, David           | Woodman, John               |
| Ridlon, James           | Woodman, Joseph             |
| Ridlon, Matthias        | Woodman, Joshua             |
| Ridlon, Thomas          | Woodman, Samuel             |
| Roberts, Job            | Woodsum, Abiatha            |
| Rolfe, Jeremiah         | Woodsum, John               |
| Rounds, James           | Woodsum, Michael            |
| Rounds, Joseph          | Woodsum, Samuel             |
| Rounds, Lemuel          |                             |

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 future time to the  
 end of time.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA IN  
THE WAR FOR "SAILORS' RIGHTS,"

1812-1814

Lieut. Col. John Spring's 33rd Regiment. Stationed at Saco.

*Field and Staff*

John Spring, Lieut. Col., Standish.  
Samuel Merrill, Major, Biddeford.  
William Waterman, Major, Buxton.  
John F. Scammon, Adjutant, Saco.  
Enoch Moody, Quartermaster, Saco.  
Josiah Calef, Paymaster, Saco.  
Thomas Thornton, Surgeon, Buxton.  
John Cogswell, Chaplain, Saco.

Muster Roll of Capt. James Woodman's Company. Stationed  
on the seashore as guard under Lieut. Col. John Spring.

BUXTON AND HOLLIS LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY

*Rank and Name*

|                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| James Woodman, Capt.    | Samuel Hill, Sr., Sergt.   |
| David Coffin, Lieut.    | William Woodman, Sergt.    |
| Moses Dunn, Ensign      | Stephen Hanson, Musician   |
| Ebenezer Sawyer, Sergt. | Thomas Wentworth, Musician |
| Stephen W. Lane, Sergt. |                            |

*Privates*

|                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Andrews, Elisha, Jr.     | Harmon, Pelatiah, Jr. |
| Berry, Ephraim           | Hill, Daniel, Jr.     |
| Boothby, Enoch           | Jordan, Jabez         |
| Boothby, Samuel          | Lane, Silas           |
| Burlingham, Carpenter J. | Lord, James           |
| Davis, Moses             | Lord, John            |
| Dunnell, Joseph, Jr.     | Leavitt, Benjamin     |
| Elwell, Athiel           | Merrill, John         |
| Hanson, Daniel, Jr.      | Moulton, John         |
| Hanson, Elijah           | Owen, William         |
| Hanson, Michael          | Palmer, Richard       |
| Harmon, Jonathan         | Pennell, Jabez        |

The Board of Directors  
of the  
Company

Resolved, that the Board of Directors  
do hereby

- authorize the President
- and the Treasurer
- to execute
- and deliver
- such
- instruments
- as may be
- required
- for the
- purpose
- herein
- expressed

Witness my hand and the seal of the Company  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

Attest:

Secretary

Treasurer

President

Secretary



|                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Plaisted, Joseph | Spencer, Dodarah S. |
| Sands, James     | Spencer, John       |
| Sands, Samuel    | Towle, Samuel       |
| Severs, Henry    | Woodman, Isaac      |

Muster Roll of Capt. Daniel Appleton's Company. Ordered for guard duty at Biddeford Pool under Lieut. Col. John Spring. Raised at Buxton, Maine.

*Rank and Name*

|                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Daniel Appleton, Jr., Capt. | Samuel G. Dennett, Sergt. |
| Thomas Sands, Lieut.        | Stephen Merrill, Sergt.   |
| Joel Marshall, Sr., Ensign  | James Thompson, Musician  |
| Lemuel Foss, Sergt.         | William Goodwin, Musician |
| Rufus Foss, Sergt.          |                           |

*Privates*

|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Berry, David        | Hobson, Samuel           |
| Berry, Rufus        | Hobson, William          |
| Bond, Samuel        | Hooker, Benning          |
| Boynton, Isaac      | Ladd, Thomas             |
| Cousins, Joseph     | Ladd, William            |
| Dean, Ezra D.       | McCorrison, Isaac        |
| Deshon, Joseph      | Milliken, Nathaniel, Jr. |
| Dresser, Edmund     | Nutter, Jacob            |
| Emery, Haven        | Owen, Elijah (Dea.)      |
| Foss, Walter        | Patterson, Aaron         |
| Flood, William      | Patterson, John M.       |
| Fogg, Hezekiah      | Patterson, Nathan        |
| Goldthwight, Thomas | Patterson, Richard       |
| Gordon, Amos        | Patterson, William       |
| Haley, William      | Ridlon, Joseph           |
| Hanscomb, John, Jr. | Sawyer, Justin           |
| Hanscomb, Joseph    | Simpson, Joshua          |
| Harding, Simon      | Smith, William, Jr.      |
| Harmon, James, Jr.  | Staples, Joseph          |
| Harmon, Stephen     | Tarbox, John             |
| Hood, James         | Tarbox, Jonathan         |
| Hanson, Moses       | Tarbox, Samuel           |
| Hill, Samuel, Sr.   | Tarbox, Samuel, Jr.      |

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1. *Phenylacetylene* (1.0 g, 7.5 mmol) was dissolved in 10 mL of *tert*-butyl alcohol and 10 mL of water. To this solution was added 1.5 g (7.5 mmol) of sodium hydroxide and 1.0 g (7.5 mmol) of potassium permanganate. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using 10% ethyl acetate in hexane as the eluent. The pure product was obtained as a colorless oil, yield 0.5 g (50%).

Watson, Alexander  
Wood, James

Woodman, Levi  
Woodman, William

*Privateers, 1812-14*

Benjamin Cressey  
David Watts, Jr.  
Barnabas Sawyer, Jr.

*Mexican War, 1846-48*

Lieut. John D. Bacon

## CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS, 1861-1865

*266 Credits*

Adams, Melvin, Mounted Artillery. Killed Sept. 19, 1864.  
Akers, Frank W., 30th Reg. Inf.  
Allen, Felix C., 3 years, Navy.  
Abbott, Abijah W., 10th Reg. Inf.  
Anderson, Frank E., 12th Reg. Inf.  
Atkinson, Charles H., 30th Reg. Inf.  
Ayer, Benjamin F., 12th Reg. Inf. Mass. Vol. Killed 1862.  
Berry, William, 27th Reg. Inf.  
Berry, William M., 12th Reg. Inf. Killed in battle 1864. Corp.  
Berry, Edward M., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Berry, John, 27th Reg. Inf.  
Bradbury, Lewis H., 12th Reg. Inf. Corp.  
Babb, Samuel C., 2nd Reg. Cavalry.  
Bean, Charles M., 17th Reg. Inf. Sergt.  
Bangs, Willard, 27th Reg. Inf.  
Boynton, Monroe, 17th Reg. Inf.  
Boynton, John F., 1st Heavy Artillery. Wounded.  
Bendenger, Peter, 1st Cavalry.  
Bishop, Edward, 19th Reg. Inf.  
Brown, Samuel, Gen. Hancock's 1st Army Corps.  
Biker, George, 3 years, Army. Sub.  
Bean, Jacob, 3 years, Army. Sub.  
Briggs, Duncan, 1st and 7th Reg. Inf.  
Brown, Charles, 15th Reg. Inf., 3 years, Army. Sub.  
Bradbury, Josiah P., 1st Heavy Artillery. Wounded.

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Bowers, Edward, 17th U. S. Regular Army. Sub.  
Betts, George H., 1st Reg. D. C. Cavalry.  
Brown, James A., 3 years, Navy.  
Bowden, Joseph, 3 years, Navy.  
Barney, Oren, 3 years, Navy.  
Bowen, John, 3 years, Navy.  
Brooks, Charles A., 9th Reg. Inf. 1st Lieut. and Capt.  
Bradeen, Gardner B., 97th Penn. Wounded at Petersburg.  
Braddish, John.  
Braddish, James.  
Cressey, Charles H., 12th Reg. Inf., Co. I.  
Cressey, Horace, 27th Reg. Inf., Co. C. Received Medal from  
Congress.  
Chapman, Eben, 15th Reg. Inf.  
Cahoon, Lawrence, 2nd Reg. Cavalry.  
Copp, Patrick, 1 year, Navy.  
Cultin, Frank, 1 year, Navy.  
Conover, George, 3 years, Navy.  
Clancey, Matthew, 3 years, Army. Sub.  
Caswell, Charles H., 1 year, Army. Sub.  
Clark, Ai Substitute.  
Cole, James I. Sick in quarters.  
Cole, Frank J., Ill. Vol.  
Cole, Samuel W.  
Come, John H., 27th Reg. Inf. 1st Lieut. Died Jan. 16, 1862.  
Chadbourn, Henry A., 27th Reg. Inf. Corp.  
Carll, William F., 27th Reg. Inf. Corp.  
Clark, Seth F., Mass. Vol.  
Chick, Andrew C., U. S. Navy.  
Day, Albert F., 29th Reg. Inf.  
Dunn, Jerry L., 20th Reg. Inf.  
Davis, Gilbert T., 20th Reg. Inf.  
Dean, Charles H., 1st and 5th Reg. Inf. Died 1864.  
Doyle, Nicholas, 17th U. S. Army.  
Devine, Francis, 3 years, U. S. Army.  
Davis, Charles, 13th Reg. Inf.  
Dunnell, Alvah L., 17th Reg. Inf.  
Dunnell, Samuel, Jr., 27th Reg. Inf. Sergt. and 2nd Lieut.  
Dunnell, Samuel L., 27th Reg. Inf.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives and actions of countless individuals and the evolution of societies and civilizations. It is a story of human progress, struggle, and achievement, shaped by the forces of nature and the choices of men. From the dawn of time to the present day, the human race has sought to understand its place in the universe and to improve its lot. This history is not merely a record of events, but a reflection of the human condition and the enduring quest for knowledge and meaning.

The early years of human existence are shrouded in mystery, but the archaeological record suggests that our ancestors lived in small, nomadic groups, surviving through hunting and gathering. Over time, these groups began to settle in one place, leading to the development of agriculture and the birth of permanent communities. This transition marked the beginning of a new era, one in which humans could produce their own food and build more complex societies.

As civilizations grew, they developed systems of government, law, and religion, creating a shared sense of identity and purpose. The ancient world was dominated by great empires, each with its own unique culture and achievements. The Greeks and Romans, for example, made significant contributions to art, science, and philosophy, laying the foundation for much of Western civilization. The Middle Ages saw the rise of the Christian Church and the emergence of feudalism, a system of mutual obligations between lords and vassals.

The Renaissance and the Enlightenment brought about a profound transformation in human thought and society. The rediscovery of classical texts and the development of new scientific methods led to a greater understanding of the natural world and the human mind. The Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries revolutionized production and transportation, leading to unprecedented economic growth and the rise of the modern nation-state.

The 20th century has been a period of extraordinary change and conflict. The world has witnessed the horrors of two world wars, the rise and fall of totalitarian regimes, and the emergence of the nuclear age. At the same time, there has been a remarkable advance in scientific knowledge and technology, leading to the development of space exploration, genetic engineering, and the digital revolution. The challenges of the future, such as climate change and global inequality, are before us, and it is our responsibility to address them wisely.

In conclusion, the history of the world is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of the human race. It is a story of hope and possibility, of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity. As we look back on the past and forward to the future, we are reminded of the power of our choices and the potential of our species.

Dennett, Alva A., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Davis, Nathan W., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Dunn, William S., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Dunn, John K., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Duran, William, 27th Reg. Inf.  
Dyer, William, 27th Reg. Inf.  
Davis, Timothy G.  
Elwell, Tristram J., 1st D. C. Cavalry.  
Elwell, Charles H.  
Elwell, George.  
Eldridge, William H., 30th Reg. Inf.  
Eaton, Humphrey W., 12th Reg. Inf.  
Elbow, Thomas, 14th Reg. Inf. Sick in Hospital.  
Emery, George M., 1st Reg. Cavalry. Corp. and Sergt.  
Emery, Horace B., 1st Reg. Cavalry. Blacksmith.  
Emery, Mark W.  
Emery, Samuel S. (Dr.), Ill. Vol. Lieut.  
Emery, Joseph, Ohio Vol.  
Emery, Paul J., 3 years, Army. Sub.  
Edgerly, George W., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Elgesia, Antonio, 3 years, Navy. Sub.  
Flanders, Daniel J., 3 years, 1st Heavy Artillery.  
Flanders, Daniel C., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Fogg, Edward M., 1 year, unassigned Inf.  
Flood, Nathan K., 12th Reg. Inf.  
Fogg, Charles E., 17th Reg. Inf. Wounded.  
Fogg, Albert R., 1st Reg. Inf.  
Foss, James, Mass. Vol.  
Foss, Porter, 27th Reg. Inf.  
Fretis, Manuel, U. S. Navy.  
Goff, George, 12th Reg. Inf.  
Garland, John E., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Garland, Stephen R., Mass. Vol.  
Gilbert, Alvin E., 29th Reg. Inf.  
Graffam, Joseph P., 1st D. C. Cavalry.  
Green, Henry, 3 years, Army. Sub.  
Goodrich, Andrew, 3rd Reg. Inf.  
Gatchell, George A., 16th Reg. Inf. Corp.  
Gowen, George R., 17th Reg. Inf. On furlough.

The first part of the history is  
 divided into three books. The first  
 book contains the history of the  
 reign of King Henry the First.  
 The second book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Richard the First. The third  
 book contains the history of the  
 reign of King John. The fourth  
 book contains the history of the  
 reign of King Henry the Second.  
 The fifth book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Richard the Second. The sixth  
 book contains the history of the  
 reign of King Henry the Third.  
 The seventh book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Edward the First. The eighth  
 book contains the history of the  
 reign of King Edward the Second.  
 The ninth book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Edward the Third. The tenth  
 book contains the history of the  
 reign of King Richard the Third.  
 The eleventh book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Henry the Fourth. The twelfth  
 book contains the history of the  
 reign of King Henry the Fifth.  
 The thirteenth book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Henry the Sixth. The fourteenth  
 book contains the history of the  
 reign of King Edward the Fourth.  
 The fifteenth book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Richard the Third. The sixteenth  
 book contains the history of the  
 reign of King Henry the Seventh.  
 The seventeenth book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Henry the Eighth. The eighteenth  
 book contains the history of the  
 reign of King Edward the Sixth.  
 The nineteenth book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 James the First. The twentieth  
 book contains the history of the  
 reign of King James the Second.  
 The twenty-first book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 James the Sixth. The twenty-  
 second book contains the history  
 of the reign of King Charles the  
 First. The twenty-third book  
 contains the history of the  
 reign of King Charles the Second.  
 The twenty-fourth book contains  
 the history of the reign of King  
 James the Second. The twenty-  
 fifth book contains the history  
 of the reign of King William the  
 Third. The twenty-sixth book  
 contains the history of the  
 reign of King George the First.  
 The twenty-seventh book contains  
 the history of the reign of King  
 George the Second. The twenty-  
 eighth book contains the history  
 of the reign of King George the  
 Third. The twenty-ninth book  
 contains the history of the  
 reign of King George the Fourth.  
 The thirtieth book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 George the Fifth. The thirty-  
 first book contains the history  
 of the reign of King Edward the  
 Seventh. The thirty-second book  
 contains the history of the  
 reign of King George the Sixth.  
 The thirty-third book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Charles the Third. The thirty-  
 fourth book contains the history  
 of the reign of King Charles the  
 Fourth. The thirty-fifth book  
 contains the history of the  
 reign of King Charles the Fifth.  
 The thirty-sixth book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Charles the Sixth. The thirty-  
 seventh book contains the history  
 of the reign of King Charles the  
 Seventh. The thirty-eighth book  
 contains the history of the  
 reign of King Charles the Eighth.  
 The thirty-ninth book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Charles the Ninth. The fortieth  
 book contains the history of the  
 reign of King Charles the Tenth.  
 The forty-first book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Charles the Eleventh. The forty-  
 second book contains the history  
 of the reign of King Charles the  
 Twelfth. The forty-third book  
 contains the history of the  
 reign of King Charles the Thirteenth.  
 The forty-fourth book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Charles the Fourteenth. The forty-  
 fifth book contains the history  
 of the reign of King Charles the  
 Fifteenth. The forty-sixth book  
 contains the history of the  
 reign of King Charles the Sixteenth.  
 The forty-seventh book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Charles the Seventeenth. The forty-  
 eighth book contains the history  
 of the reign of King Charles the  
 Eighteenth. The forty-ninth book  
 contains the history of the  
 reign of King Charles the Nineteenth.  
 The fiftieth book contains the  
 history of the reign of King  
 Charles the Twentieth.



- Gould, James M., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Gray, Samuel.  
Hill, John D., 27th Reg. Inf. Capt. and Major.  
Hill, Daniel, 27th Reg. Inf. Sergt.  
Hill, Ivory L., 30th Reg. Inf.  
Hill, William Henry  
Harmon, Major T., Mass. Vol. Killed at Resaca, Ga., 1864.  
Sergt.  
Harmon, Joseph D., 5th Reg. Inf. Killed at Gaines Mill, Va.,  
1862.  
Harmon, James H., 9th Reg. Inf. Killed at Richmond, Va.,  
1862. Corp.  
Harmon, Leonard C., 27th Reg. Inf. Corp.  
Harmon, Charles H., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Harmon, Charles L., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Harmon, Eleazer C., U. S. regular army.  
Harmon, William, U. S. regular army.  
Harmon, William L., 11th Reg. Inf.  
Harmon, Benjamin, 16th Reg. Inf.  
Hanson, Dr. Zenas P., Ill. Vol.  
Hanson, William H., 30th Reg. Inf.  
Hopkinson, Edwin B., 20th Reg. Inf.  
Hopkinson, James M., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Huff, Benjamin F., 17th Reg. Inf. Corp. Wounded at Gettys-  
burg.  
Huff, William A., 10th Reg. Inf.  
Higgins, Sumner C., 10th Reg. Inf.  
Higgins, Mark J., U. S. regular army.  
Higgins, Charles E.  
Hilton, Charles H., 14th Reg. Inf.  
Huse, George F., 15th Reg. Inf. Sub. Absent, sick.  
Herrin, William, 3 years, Navy.  
Hook, William S., 3 years, Army. Sub.  
Hackett, Asa, 9th Reg. Inf.  
Hanscomb, Eben B., 17th Reg. Inf. Wounded at Gettysburg.  
Hannah, John.  
Hidden, Oren A.  
Jones, William, 3 years, 15th Reg. Inf.  
Jones, Patrick, 1 year, Vol., Navy.

ROYAL NAVY

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT

BY JOHN H. MACKAY

VOLUME I

THE EARLY PERIODS

THE EARLY PERIODS

THE EARLY PERIODS

THE EARLY PERIODS

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THE EARLY PERIODS

- Jones, Edward H., 17th Reg. Inf.  
Johnson, Henry, 3 years, Army. Sub.  
Johnson, Peter, 3 years, Navy. Sub.  
Kelley, William W., 1 year, 1st Battalion Inf.  
Lombard, Andrew, J., 3 years, 1st Heavy Artillery.  
Leavitt, Justin M., 1st Heavy Artillery.  
Leavitt, Frank J., 16th Reg. Inf. Taken prisoner and exchanged.  
Leavitt, Henry, 27th Reg. Inf. Sergt.  
Larkin, Peter, 3 years, 19th Reg. Inf. Died in rebel prison.  
Lane, Nathan, Jr., 9th Reg. Inf. Absent, sick.  
Lane, George, 27th Reg. Inf.  
Lane, Ivory, 29th Reg. Inf. Vets.  
Locklin, Martin, 3 years, Navy. Sub.  
Locke, James, 16th Reg. Inf. Absent, sick.  
Locke, James F., 16th Reg. Inf. Absent, sick.  
Locke, William P., 16th Reg. Inf. Absent, sick.  
Libby, George H., 27th and 30th Reg. Inf. Sergt.  
Moore, Elliot, 5th Reg. Inf. Mortally wounded at Rappahannock Station.  
Moore, George W., 20th Reg. Inf.  
Merrill, John, Gen. Hancock's 1st Army Corps.  
Merrill, Frederick A., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Merrill, Samuel, 27th Reg. Inf.  
Merrill, John H., Lincoln Guards.  
Manson, Charles H.  
Manson, John S., 17th Reg. Inf.  
Murphy, Samuel H., 1st Reg. Cavalry, Vet. Vol. Killed in action 1864.  
Murphy, William D., U. S. Navy.  
McCarthy, John, U. S. Navy.  
McCarthy, Eugene, 3 years, U. S. Navy. Sub.  
McCabe, James, 3 years, U. S. Army. Sub.  
McDermott, John, 15th Reg. Inf. Sub.  
Mahoney, Patrick, 3 years, Navy.  
Morton, James H., 10th Reg. Inf.  
Martin, John, 27th Reg. Inf. Corp.  
Milliken, William, Jr., 27th Reg. Inf. Sergt., 2nd and 1st Lieut.  
Murch, Reuben W., 27th Reg. Inf. Corp.  
Murch, Charles, U. S. Regular Army. Died in Army, 1862.

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly names or titles, arranged in a structured format. The text is centered on the page and spans most of its vertical length.]

- Murch, William P., U. S. Regular Army. Died in Army, 1864.  
Mariner, James S., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Nason, Samuel E., 3 years, 1st Reg. D. C. Cavalry. Died in service, 1864.  
Nason, Samuel F., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Nutt, Charles N., 2nd Reg. D. C. Cavalry. (From Bowdoin College).  
Niles, Charles W., 3 years, Navy, Vol.  
Nichols, Franklin, 27th Reg. Inf.  
Norton, Leonard, 27th Reg. Inf.  
Norton, Eben H., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Owen, Mark L. H., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Owen, Melville C., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Owen, Elijah J. C., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Owen, Eben H., 27th Reg. Inf. (Drowned in Kennebec River 1862).  
Pike, Charles M., 27th Reg. Inf. and 5th Battery.  
Patrick, Albert E., 43rd Mass. Reg. Inf.  
Pottle, William M., 3 years, 1st Reg. Cavalry.  
Peterson, John, 17th Reg. Inf. and 1st Heavy Artillery.  
Pinnon, Frederick, 19th Reg. Inf.  
Piper, Merrill J., 3 years, Army. Sub.  
Peck, Willard, 3 years, Army. Sub.  
Pennell, Arthur.  
Rounds, Joseph G., 12th Reg. Inf. Sergt.  
Rounds, Joseph S., 27th and 20th Reg. Inf.  
Rounds, Melville K., 27th and 20th Reg. Inf.  
Rankins, Enoch, 20th Reg. Inf.  
Rand, Cyrus R., Vol. 1 year, Navy.  
Rice, Charles, Vol. 3 years, Navy.  
Runnells, Henry B., 9th Reg. Inf. Killed.  
Ridlon, Isaac, 27th Reg. Inf.  
Ridlon, Lorenzo, 12th Reg. Inf.  
Ross, Albert E.  
Rogers, James.  
Sawyer, Isaac D., 17th Reg. Inf. Killed at Gettysburg.  
Sawyer, Joseph R., 27th Reg. Inf.  
Sawyer, William S., Vol. 1 year, Navy.  
Smith, Henry, 1 year, 11th Co., unassigned Inf.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The first part of the history of the  
 world is the history of the  
 creation of the world and the  
 life of the first man, Adam.  
 The second part is the history of  
 the fall of man and the  
 punishment of Adam and Eve.  
 The third part is the history of  
 the life of Noah and the  
 building of the ark.  
 The fourth part is the history of  
 the life of Abraham and the  
 birth of Isaac and Jacob.  
 The fifth part is the history of  
 the life of Joseph and his  
 brothers in Egypt.  
 The sixth part is the history of  
 the life of Moses and the  
 giving of the law.  
 The seventh part is the history of  
 the life of David and the  
 building of the temple.  
 The eighth part is the history of  
 the life of Jesus Christ and  
 his death and resurrection.  
 The ninth part is the history of  
 the life of the apostles and  
 the early church.  
 The tenth part is the history of  
 the life of the church from  
 the time of the apostles to  
 the present day.

- Smith, Henry F., 10th Reg. Inf. Sergt.  
 Smith, James H., 12th Reg. Inf., Vol.  
 Smith, Major, 12th Reg. Inf.  
 Smith, Thomas, 3 years, Navy.  
 Smith, Francis L., 16th Reg. Inf. Died in service.  
 Spencer, William, 20th Reg. Inf.  
 Scott, Peter G., 3 years, 11th Co., unassigned Inf.  
 Stewart, Orville J., 14th Reg. Inf.  
 Strout, Micajah H., 8th Reg. Inf.  
 Strout, Miles W., 3 years, Army. Sub.  
 Strout, Oliver A., 17th Reg. Inf.  
 Silvie, Antoine, 15th Reg. Inf. Sub.  
 Spear, Eben A., 12th Reg. Inf.  
 Skinner, Edward A., 14th Reg. Inf. 1st Lieut. and Capt.  
 Severance, Jefferson, 16th Reg. Inf. In conv. camp.  
 Sanborn, Elias, 27th Reg. Inf.  
 Sawyer, Samuel, Mass. Vol.  
 Smith, Charles A., 2nd Reg. D. C.  
 Swett, Augustus D., 27th Reg. Inf.  
 Towle, James H., 3 years, 1st Heavy Artillery. Wounded.  
 Tarbox, George, 3 years, 27th Reg. Inf. and 1st D. C. Cavalry.  
 Tyler, John A., 3 years, Army. Sub.  
 Tyler, Henry, 12th Reg. Inf.  
 Tyler, Abram, 16th Reg. Inf. and Reserve Battery.  
 Tyler, George, 16th Reg. Inf. Absent, sick.  
 Tyler, Nathaniel  
 Thompson, Ezra  
 Thompson, Henry C.  
 Thorn, Edwin, 30th Reg. Inf.  
 Treadwell, Horace E. P., Lincoln Guards.  
 Treadwell, Edwin C., Lincoln Guards.  
 Waterman, John H., 17th Reg. Inf. Sick in Hospital.  
 Wentworth, Edwin, Western Reg. Killed.  
 Williams, Thomas, 20th Reg. Inf.  
 Williams, Barney, 17th Reg. Inf. and 1st Heavy Artillery. Sub.  
 Killed.  
 Williams, Anthony, 3 years, Navy. Vol.  
 Williams, John, 3 years, Navy. Sub.  
 Wood, William, 15th Reg. Inf. Sub. Absent without leave.

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100 SOUTH PINEAPPLE AVENUE ANN ARBOR MI 48106-2900



Wilkins, James E., 1 year, Navy. Vol.  
Woodman, William F., 1st Reg. Cavalry.  
Whitten, Benjamin F., 5th Reg. Inf.  
Wood, Warren H., 20th Reg. Inf.  
Woodman, Albert H. Died at Ship Island.  
Wiggin, John W., 27th Reg. Inf. .  
Wilder, James M., 3rd and 17th Inf.  
Woodman, Henry B.  
Yates, John, 13th Reg. Inf.

## WAR WITH SPAIN, 1898

### *Volunteers from Buxton*

Berry, Herbert S., Co. G, Biddeford, 1st Maine Regiment.  
Buzzell, Charles, Regular Army.  
Cressey, Ernest W., Co. M, Westbrook, 1st Maine Regiment.  
Cressey, George F., Co. M, Westbrook, 1st Maine Regiment.  
Davis, James Everett, Co. G, Biddeford, 1st Maine Regiment.  
Libby, Aretas P., Co. L, Portland, 1st Maine Regiment.  
Capt., Co. M, Charles S. Carleton, Westbrook.  
First Lieut., Co. M, Willard C. Lord, Westbrook.  
Second Lieut., Co. M, Frederick A. Hobbs, Westbrook.  
First Sergt., Co. M, Eugene I. Cummings, Westbrook.  
Capt., Co. G, Erwin S. Gowen, Biddeford.  
Major, 1st Battalion, Ralph R. Ulmer, Rockland,  
    Consisting of Co. M, Westbrook,  
                  Co. G, Biddeford,  
                  Co. I, Lewiston,  
                  Co. H, Rockland.  
Colonel, 1st Maine Regiment, Lucius H. Kendall, Biddeford.  
Lieut. Colonel, 1st Maine Regiment, Charles G. Morton, Portland.  
Surgeon, Bial F. Bradbury, Norway.  
Asst. Surgeon, James B. O'Neal, Portland.  
Asst. Surgeon, Gilbert M. Elliott, Brunswick.  
Chaplain, Frank P. Estabrook, Biddeford.  
Brigadier General, Charles P. Maddox, Portland.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PH.D. THESIS  
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
BY  
[Name]  
[Date]

STATEMENT OF WORK

The work reported in this thesis was carried out during the author's tenure as a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Chicago from 1968 to 1972. The research was supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Office of Naval Research. The author wishes to express his appreciation to Professor [Name] for his generous hospitality and to the members of the [Department] for their helpful discussions. The author also wishes to thank his wife, [Name], for her constant support and encouragement.

This thesis is dedicated to the memory of my father, [Name], who passed away on [Date]. His example of hard work and integrity has always been a source of inspiration for me. I hope that this work will be a small contribution to the scientific community.

## WORLD WAR SOLDIERS, 1917-1919

|                                  |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Adams, Ralph M.                  | Libby, Alfred P.            |
| Anderson, Stuart F.              | Libby, Erston N.            |
| Berry, Leroy A.                  | Littlefield, Clyde H.       |
| Berry, William H.                | Lowell, Arthur S.           |
| Berry, Roland F.                 | Lowell, Frank M.            |
| Berry, Bernard B.                | Moulton, Alton R.           |
| Bangs, Guy L.                    | McLellan, Perly R.          |
| Boulter, Percy R.                | Martin, Charles             |
| Boulter, William F.              | Nichols, Edgar L.           |
| Brackett, Harold L.              | Paine, Everett              |
| Brackett, James A.               | Parker, Albert C.           |
| Bradeen, Frederick S.            | Pease, Fred A.              |
| Cressey, Gerald E.               | Pike, John F.               |
| Cressey, Frederick A.            | Pinkham, Daniel C.          |
| Coombs, Lester G.                | Pinkham, Fred               |
| Carrier, Aristade                | Richards, Earl U. S.        |
| Clukey, Franklin                 | Sargent, Charles I.         |
| Clough, Clyde                    | Sargent, Lloyd H.           |
| Davis, Alton R.                  | Sargent, Nathan             |
| Davis, Frederick H.              | Sawyer, Arthur T., Mechanic |
| Davis, Carl                      | Sawyer, Harold D.           |
| Dow, Fred                        | Sawyer, Lawrence A.         |
| Eaton, Tristram T.               | Sawyer, Kenneth E.          |
| Elwell, Sidney H.                | Smith, Harold C.            |
| Elwell, Clarence, 2nd Lieut.     | Smith, Ralph                |
| Field, George A., Jr.            | Smith, William W.           |
| Graffam, Gordon L.               | Smith, Ethan E.             |
| Hackett, Urban C.                | Snell, Henry A.             |
| Hanson, Donald A.                | Towle, Mark L.              |
| Hargraves, Frank L., 2nd Lieut.  | Towle, Merton W.            |
| Hargraves, Gordon S., 2nd Lieut. | Tufts, Wallace E.           |
| Hill, Percy M.                   | Waterman, Verdell E.        |
| Holman, Elmer H.                 | Webster, William C.         |
| Hutchinson, Harold F.            | Whittaker, William E.       |
| Hutchinson, Lawrence H.          | Wiggin, Thomas F.           |
| Hutchinson, Ralph B.             | Witham, Curtis R.           |
| Leavitt, Arthur W.               | Wood, John                  |
| Leavitt, Chester R.              |                             |

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of the temperature of the air on the rate of evaporation of water from a surface.

| Temperature of Air (°C) | Rate of Evaporation (g/h) |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 10                      | 1.2                       |
| 20                      | 2.5                       |
| 30                      | 4.5                       |
| 40                      | 8.0                       |
| 50                      | 14.0                      |
| 60                      | 25.0                      |
| 70                      | 45.0                      |
| 80                      | 80.0                      |
| 90                      | 140.0                     |
| 100                     | 250.0                     |



To  
HAROLD F. HUTCHINSON  
COMPANY F, 103RD INF.

Honored veteran, beloved comrade, and true man, killed at the storming of St. Mihiel Salient, France, Sept. 12, 1918, aged 30 years. This page is dedicated in respect for his sterling character, love for his kindly, genial disposition, and honor for his unflinching manhood.



*[Faint, illegible text, likely a caption or biographical information.]*

BUXTON SELECTMEN

- 1773. Samuel Merrill, John Kimball, John Smith.
- 1775. Samuel Merrill, John Smith, Samuel Knight.
- 1777. John Smith, Samuel Knight, Thomas Bradbury.
- 1778. John Smith, Samuel Knight, Joseph Atkinson.
- 1779. John Smith, Joseph Atkinson, Thomas Bradbury.
- 1780. John Woodman, Ebenezer Wentworth, Jacob Bradbury, Esq.
- 1781. John Woodman, Jacob Bradbury, Esq., John Smith.
- 1782. Snell Wingate, Jacob Bradbury, Esq., John Woodman.
- 1787. Thomas Bradbury, John Woodman, Snell Wingate.
- 1788. John Woodman, Snell Wingate, Samuel Cutts.
- 1793. John Woodman, Samuel Merrill, Thomas Bradbury.
- 1795. John Woodman, Samuel Merrill, Snell Wingate.
- 1797. John Woodman, Jacob Bradbury, Esq., Samuel Harding.
- 1798. John Woodman, Snell Wingate, Jacob Bradbury, Esq.
- 1799. John Woodman, Joseph Atkinson, Samuel Merrill.
- 1800. John Woodman, Joseph Atkinson, Brice Boothby.
- 1802. Jacob Bradbury, Esq., Samuel Cutts, Levi Elwell.
- 1804. John Woodman, Jacob Bradbury, Esq., Levi Elwell.
- 1805. Jacob Bradbury, Esq., Levi Elwell, Thomas Bradbury.
- 1807. John Woodman, Brice Boothby, William Merrill.
- 1808. Jacob Bradbury, Esq., William Merrill, Brice Boothby.
- 1809. Brice Boothby, Gibeon Elden, William Merrill.
- 1810. Gibeon Elden, Jacob Bradbury, Esq., James Woodman.
- 1811. Brice Boothby, Gibeon Elden, John Woodman.
- 1812. William Merrill, Benjamin Emery, Thomas Harmon.
- 1813. John Woodman, William Merrill, Benjamin Emery.
- 1815. Benjamin Leavitt, Thomas Bradbury, Josiah Paine.
- 1816. Benjamin Leavitt, William Merrill, Gibeon Elden.
- 1817. Benjamin Leavitt, Zenas Paine, Josiah Paine.
- 1819. Pelatiah Came, William Merrill, Zenas Paine.
- 1820. William Merrill, Zenas Paine, Benjamin Leavitt.
- 1821. Benjamin Leavitt, Zenas Paine, James Woodman.
- 1822. James Woodman, Zenas Paine, Samuel Elden, Sr.
- 1823. Benjamin Leavitt, William Merrill, Joseph Hobson, Jr.
- 1824. Joseph Hobson, Jr., James Woodman, Maj. Samuel Hill.
- 1825. Maj. Samuel Hill, James Woodman, Nathan Elden.
- 1829. Maj. Samuel Hill, James Woodman, Capt. Samuel Dunnell.

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| A | A | A | A |
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| D | D | D | D |
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| G | G | G | G |
| H | H | H | H |
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| J | J | J | J |
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| Q | Q | Q | Q |
| R | R | R | R |
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| V | V | V | V |
| W | W | W | W |
| X | X | X | X |
| Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Z | Z | Z | Z |



1830. Joseph Hobson, Jr., James Woodman, Maj. Samuel Hill.  
1831. Joseph Hobson, Jr., Capt. Samuel Dunnell, Abraham Milliken.  
1834. Capt. Samuel Dunnell, Abraham Milliken, John Wingate.  
1836. Capt. Samuel Dunnell, William Rice, Cyrus Fenderson.  
1837. William Rice, Cyrus Fenderson, Charles Watts.  
1838. Capt. Samuel Dunnell, Peter Emery, Jeremiah Hobson.  
1839. Charles Watts, Abraham Milliken, Daniel Kimball, Jr.  
1840. Peter Emery, Abram C. Came, Daniel Wentworth.  
1842. Charles Watts, Abraham Milliken, Daniel Kimball, Jr.  
1844. John S. Foss, Samuel Elden, Sr., Daniel Kimball, Jr.  
1845. John S. Foss, George W. Lord, Richard Clay.  
1846. George W. Lord, Richard Clay, John Elden, Jr.  
1849. John Elden, Jr., Ebenezer Hill, James Morton.  
1850. James Morton, Ebenezer Hill, William Milliken.  
1851. James Morton, Lemuel Merrill, William Milliken.  
1853. William Milliken, Gardner Brooks, Abram L. Came.  
1854. William Waterman, Gardner Brooks, Abram L. Came.  
1855. Gardner Brooks, Daniel Dennett, Jr., Joseph Davis.  
1856. Daniel Dennett, Jr., Albert G. Bradbury, James Davis.  
1858. John Milliken, Naaman C. Watson, Nathaniel Milliken.  
1860. Henry Harmon, John D. Hill, Enoch B. Bradbury.  
1861. Henry Harmon, John D. Hill, Theodore Elwell.  
1863. Henry Harmon, Aaron W. Milliken, Theodore Elwell.  
1864. Joseph Davis, Moses G. Hill, John D. Sands.  
1865. Henry Harmon, Theodore Elwell, Aaron W. Milliken.  
1866. Charles E. Weld, Moses G. Hill, Enoch B. Bradbury.  
1867. Moses G. Hill, Joseph Burbank, Horatio N. Bradbury.  
1868. John Milliken, Perez Waterman, Samuel Dunn.  
1869. Joel M. Marshall, Horace Harmon, Samuel T. Eaton.  
1870. Dr. A. K. P. Meserve, Perez Waterman, Samuel Dunn.  
1872. J. O. A. Harmon, Moses G. Hill, Daniel Townsend.  
1873. J. O. A. Harmon, Daniel Townsend, S. W. Scribner.  
1876. Storer S. Milliken, Moses G. Hill, Aaron McKenny.  
1880. Samuel A. Hill, Mark L. H. Owen, William F. Carll.  
1881. Samuel A. Hill, Mark L. H. Owen, John G. Locke.  
1883. John G. Locke, George S. Adams, Joseph H. Bradbury.  
1887. Frank H. Hargraves, John H. Waterman, Marshall P. Berry.  
1888. Frank H. Hargraves, Horatio J. Emery, Marshall P. Berry.  
1889. Joseph F. Warren, Horatio J. Emery, James W. Elden.

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1891. Ansel H. Porter, Samuel A. Hill, James W. Elden.  
1892. Samuel A. Hill, Dr. John A. Fellows, Melville C. Owen.  
1893. Dr. John A. Fellows, Melville C. Owen, Storer S. Milliken.  
1894. Samuel A. Hill, Frank J. Leavitt, Wilbur F. Hopkinson.  
1896. Frank J. Leavitt, Wilbur F. Hopkinson, Joseph H. Bradbury.  
1897. Joseph F. Warren, Wilbur P. Rounds, Wilbur F. Hopkinson.  
1898. Albert T. Elwell, Charles H. Towle, George E. Sawyer.  
1899. George E. Sawyer, Charles H. Towle, George E. Smith.  
1900. Samuel A. Hill, George E. Smith, James B. Elden.  
1902. James B. Elden, Wilbur P. Rounds, Oscar D. Rand.  
1904. William A. Merrill, George E. Sawyer, Sumner R. Hill.  
1905. William A. Merrill, Sumner R. Hill, Rev. Frank C. Bradeen.  
1906. William A. Merrill, Rev. Frank C. Bradeen, John M. Tarbox.  
1907. Thomas V. Smith, Oscar D. Rand, William G. Tufts.  
1908. George E. Sawyer, Herbert A. Davis, Sumner A. Waterman.  
1910. Herman H. Locke, Fred W. Smith, Lester H. Bolster.  
1913. Fred W. Smith, Wilbur F. Owen, George A. Rounds.  
1914. Wilbur F. Owen, George A. Rounds, Fred W. McCorrison.  
1915. George A. Rounds, Fred W. McCorrison, William A. Totman.  
1916. Fred W. McCorrison, William A. Totman, Wilbur C. Waterman.  
1917. William A. Totman, Wilbur C. Waterman, George H. Davis.  
1918. Wilbur C. Waterman, George H. Davis, George H. Knox.  
1919. George H. Davis, George H. Knox, Homer L. Martin.  
1920. George H. Knox, Homer L. Martin, William H. Rowe.  
1921. Homer L. Martin, William H. Rowe, Frank Weymouth.  
1922. William H. Rowe, Frank Weymouth, Charles H. Webster.  
1923. Wilbur C. Waterman, Charles H. Webster, Fred W. McCorrison.  
1924. Charles H. Webster, Fred W. McCorrison, Howard G. Wakefield.  
1925. Fred W. McCorrison, Howard G. Wakefield, Charles H. Webster.

**BUXTON TOWN CLERKS**

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1773. John Nason.       | 1834. Solomon Davis.        |
| 1780. Samuel Knight.    | 1837. Robert Wentworth.     |
| 1795. Samuel Cutts.     | 1842. Frederick D. Edgerly. |
| 1820. Zenas Payne.      | 1844. Robert Wentworth.     |
| 1822. Robert Wentworth. | 1845. Frederick D. Edgerly. |
| 1834. David Smith.      | 1846. David L. Palmer.      |

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|-----------------------------|--|
| 1849. Ansel W. Hanson.      | 1873. Allen T. Hill.                             |
| 1854. William M. Jordan.    | 1874. Charles F. Carr.                           |
| 1855. Almon H. Wilkins.     | 1876. Samuel A. Hill.                            |
| 1856. William M. Jordan.    | 1880. Robert A. Bradbury.                        |
| 1857. Almon H. Wilkins.     | 1895. Spencer Boyden.                            |
| 1858. William M. Jordan.    | 1896. Harlan F. Patridge.                        |
| 1861. Robert Wentworth.     | 1898. William T. Jordan.                         |
| 1863. Dr. A. K. P. Meserve. | 1900. Supply Dean.                               |
| 1864. Robert Wentworth.     | 1904. William T. Jordan.                         |
| 1865. Dr. A. K. P. Meserve. | 1905. George E. Smith.                           |
| 1866. Frank J. Cole.        | 1908. Joseph Leatherbarrow.                      |
| 1867. Joseph Davis.         | 1909. Bert A. Bradbury.                          |
| 1868. Dr. A. K. P. Meserve. | 1910. Philip S. Brooks.                          |
| 1869. Joseph Davis.         | 1914. Supply Dean.                               |
| 1870. Storer S. Milliken.   | 1916. Charles H. Dean.                           |
| 1872. Reuben W. Murch.      | 1921. R. Blanche Dean,<br>(Present Clerk, 1925). |

#### BUXTON TOWN TREASURERS

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1773. John Kimball.        | 1862. Robert Wentworth.     |
| 1775. William Bradbury.    | 1863. Dr. A. K. P. Meserve. |
| 1780. Samuel Knight.       | 1864. Samuel D. Hanson.     |
| 1791. Jacob Bradbury, Esq. | 1865. Dr. A. K. P. Meserve. |
| 1793. Ebenezer Wentworth.  | 1866. Samuel D. Hanson.     |
| 1820. Thomas Bradbury.     | 1868. Storer S. Milliken.   |
| 1822. Robert Wentworth.    | 1869. Samuel D. Hanson.     |
| 1833. Daniel Wentworth.    | 1870. Storer S. Milliken.   |
| 1837. Joseph Dunnell.      | 1872. Samuel D. Hanson.     |
| 1840. Alexander Jose.      | 1873. Thomas H. Berry.      |
| 1841. Robert Wentworth.    | 1876. Samuel D. Hanson.     |
| 1842. Peter Hill.          | 1888. Thomas Tarbox.        |
| 1844. Alexander Jose.      | 1898. Eugene C. Carll.      |
| 1845. Peter Hill.          | 1899. Warren A. McCorrison. |
| 1849. Daniel Wentworth.    | 1908. Walter H. Coffin.     |
| 1852. Samuel D. Hanson.    | 1909. Frank H. Hargraves.   |
| 1854. Rufus Emery.         | 1915. Philip S. Brooks.     |
| 1857. Eben Hill.           | 1918. Fred W. McCorrison.   |
| 1859. William M. Jordon.   | 1920. Herman H. Locke.      |

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

BUXTON COLLECTORS

- 1773. Samuel Leavitt.
- 1774. Ephraim Sands.
- 1775. John Kimball.
- 1776. Joshua Kimball.
- 1777. Isaiah Brooks.
- 1778. Daniel Leavitt.
- 1779. Jacob Bradbury, Esq.
- 1780. John Smith.
- 1781. Joseph Leavitt.
- 1782. Daniel Appleton.
- 1783. Benjamin Dunnell, Jr.
- 1784. Nathaniel Hill.
- 1785. Chase Parker.
- 1786. Nathan Elden.
- 1787. Joseph Dunnell, Thomas Emery.
- 1788. Thomas Emery, Thomas Bradbury.
- 1789. Peter Ayers, John L. Hancock.
- 1790. Clement Jordan, Thomas Atkinson.
- 1791. Capt. Jabez Lane, John Eaton.
- 1792. John Appleton, Joseph Bradbury.
- 1793. Ephraim Sands, Jr., Snell Wingate.
- 1794. Joseph Goodwin, William Boynton.
- 1795. John Cressey, Abiathar Woodsum.
- 1796. Brice Boothby, Samuel Harding.
- 1797. Joseph Atkinson, Levi Elwell.
- 1798. Jabez Sawyer, Humphry Merrill.
- 1799. William Andrews, William Adams.
- 1800. Nathaniel Milliken, Levi Elwell.
- 1801. Jonathan Berry, William Adams.
- 1802. Jonathan Berry, Thomas Thompson.
- 1803. Jonathan Berry.
- 1804. John Sawyer, John Smith.
- 1805. Roger Plaisted, Theodore Elwell.
- 1806. Samuel Merrill, Jabez Bradbury.
- 1807. Francis Libby, Theodore Elwell.
- 1808. Theodore Elwell, Peletiah Harmon.
- 1809. John Dennett, Joseph Rounds.

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| Chapter XLVIII  | 955 |
| Chapter XLIX    | 975 |
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1810. Nathaniel Rice, Stephen Adams.  
1811. Benjamin Emery, Thomas Harmon.  
1812. Ephraim Woodman, Theodore Elwell.  
1813-14. David Hanson, Isaac Libby.  
1815. Timothy Hazelton, John D. Hill.  
1816. Theodore Elwell, David Hanson.  
1817. David Hanson, Benjamin Elwell.  
1818. Timothy Hazelton, Benjamin Elwell.  
1819-20-21. Stephen Woodman.  
1822. Samuel V. Nason.  
1823. David Hanson, Nathan Elden.  
1824-27. William Paul, Timothy Hazelton.  
1828-31. Thomas Emery, Timothy Hazelton.  
1832-33. Samuel Sands, Thomas Emery.  
1834-36. Peter Emery, Thomas Emery.  
1837. Peter Emery, David Waterman.  
1838-40. John S. Foss, George Carll.  
1841. John S. Foss, Albert Bradbury.  
1842-43. William T. Boulter, John Milliken.  
1844. Albert Bradbury, John Milliken.  
1845. John Milliken, William T. Boulter.  
1846-47. Willis McKenney, William T. Boulter.  
1848-49. William T. Boulter, Enoch Atkinson.  
1850. Richard Clay, Enoch Atkinson.  
1851-55. Peter Emery, James Davis.  
1856-57. John S. Atkinson, Moses W. Bradbury.  
1858. Eben Hill.  
1859-62. Moses W. Bradbury, Rufus Libby.  
1863. Rufus Libby, Richard Clay.  
1864. Jeremiah Chadborn.  
1865. Arthur Boothby, John C. Mayo.  
1866. John C. Mayo.  
1867. John D. Hill.  
1868. Arthur Boothby, John C. Mayo.  
1869-75. John C. Mayo.  
1876-79. Acel Eaton.  
1880. Arthur Boothby.  
1881-87. Warren A. McCorrison.  
1888-89. Edwin M. Hill.

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- 1890-96. John G. Locke.  
1897. William H. Boulter.  
1898-99. John W. Rankins.  
1900-11. Daniel J. Flanders.  
1912-15. Joseph H. Bradbury.  
1916. Clarence S. Bradbury.  
1917-21. Charles H. Webster.  
1922. Thomas V. Smith.  
1923. George H. Davis.

### BUXTON DOCTORS

——— Sanborn.

Royal Brewster.

John G. Coffin, later, Fort Niagara and Boston.

P. F. Groves.

Thomas Thornton.      Virgil C. Totman, later, Oakland, Me.

Ebenezer Howe.      Arthur G. Wiley } Resident doctors.

David Bacon.      Herbert A. Owen }

Edward Peabody.

Ezra Dean.

——— Wingate.

S. C. Brewster.

George W. Whitney.

A. K. P. Meserve, later, Portland, Me.

Martin Coffin.

J. O. H. Burnham.

John A. Fellows.

——— Morrill.

——— De Wolf.

Edward Fogg.

Edwin Thompson, later, Sanford, Me.

Frank A. Southwick, later, Stephens Point, Wis.

Charles Dennett, later, Arlington, Mass.

Ambrose Weeks, later, Portland, Me.

### SETTLED IN OTHER PLACES

Samuel S. Emery, Surgeon, Ill. Regt.

Thomas Emery, Augusta Hospital.



Zenas P. Hanson, Chicago, Ill., Surgeon, Ill. Regt.  
 Charles R. Smith, Livermore Falls, Me.  
 Harry S. Emery, Portland, Me.  
 Sumner B. Marshall, Alfred, Me.

### BUXTON LAWYERS

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Barker Curtis.      | Edwin W. Wedgwood. |
| Joseph Adams.       | Francis Bacon.     |
| Joseph Woodman, Jr. | Caleb P. Brackett. |
| Charles Coffin.     | Charles E. Weld.   |
| William T. Hillard. | Joel M. Marshall.  |
| Samuel V. Loring.   |                    |

### SETTLED IN OTHER PLACES

Liberty B. Dennett, Portland, Me.  
 Robert S. Hill, Chicago, Ill.  
 C. Wallace Harmon, Saco, Me.  
 Loren M. Harmon, New York City.  
 George L. Emery, Biddeford.  
 Cyrus Woodman, Cambridge, Mass.  
 George W. Woodman, New York.  
 Charles G. Came, Boston, Mass.  
 Mark H. Dunnell, Minnesota, elected to Congress.  
 Samuel Merrill, Iowa, elected Governor.  
 Charles R. Brewster, South Carolina.  
 John P. Hale, N. H., elected Governor.  
 Nathan Elden, New Jersey.

### BUXTON CENSUS

1790 — 1,508; 1800 — 1,938; 1810 — 2,324; 1820 — 2,590; 1830 —  
 2,855; 1840 — 2,687; 1850 — 2,995; 1860 — 2,853; 1870 — 2,546; 1880  
 — 2,230; 1890 — 2,036; 1900 — 1,838; 1910 — 1,575; 1920 — 1,565.

The following table shows the results of the  
 experiments conducted during the year 1901.  
 The first column gives the number of  
 plants used in each experiment, and the  
 second column gives the number of plants  
 which survived.

| Experiment | Plants used | Plants survived |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1          | 10          | 8               |
| 2          | 15          | 12              |
| 3          | 20          | 18              |
| 4          | 25          | 22              |
| 5          | 30          | 28              |

It is seen from the above table that the  
 percentage of plants which survived was  
 80% in the first experiment, 80% in the  
 second, 90% in the third, 88% in the  
 fourth, and 93% in the fifth. This shows  
 that the percentage of plants which  
 survived was very high in all the  
 experiments.

The above results show that the  
 percentage of plants which survived  
 was very high in all the experiments.  
 This shows that the plants were  
 very hardy.

PEOPLE EIGHTY YEARS OLD OR MORE  
LIVING IN BUXTON IN 1922

|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mrs. Irene Merrill, 93.   | George W. Farr.          |
| Mrs. Lucy A. Eaton, 92.   | Mrs. Susan L. Webster.   |
| Nathaniel Sawyer, 92.     | Miss Miranda Webster.    |
| Miss Lucy Butler, 90.     | James O. Fogg, 84.       |
| S. Woodbury Scribner, 89. | Henry Fogg.              |
| John Berryman, 87.        | Fred Wells.              |
| Gorham Phinney.           | Mrs. Mary Smith.         |
| Tristram Eaton.           | Mrs. George Boothby.     |
| George H. Libby.          | Mrs. Sarah Pennell.      |
| Mrs. George Smith.        | Charles Waterman.        |
| Mrs. Louise Stewart.      | William A. Shepard.      |
| Mrs. William Waterhouse.  | Oliver Plowman.          |
| Mrs. Maria Hanna.         | James Sands.             |
| Mrs. Benjamin Oldread.    | John Axon.               |
| Mrs. John Haley.          | Mrs. Harriet F. Dennett. |
| George Elwell.            | Mrs. Alvin Thompson.     |
| Mrs. John Martin.         | Mrs. Lucy L. Came.       |
| Mrs. William Hanson.      | Nathan Lane.             |
| John Randall.             |                          |

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL  
COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS

|                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1782. Jacob Bradbury, Esq. | 1808. William Merrill.  |
| 1790. John Woodman.        | 1809. Samuel Merrill.   |
| 1796. Jacob Bradbury, Esq. | William Merrill.        |
| 1798. John Woodman.        | 1810. Joseph Woodman.   |
| 1800. Jacob Bradbury, Esq. | Samuel Merrill.         |
| 1801. John Woodman.        | 1811. Gibeon Elden.     |
| 1803. Samuel Merrill.      | Brice Boothby.          |
| 1805. John Woodman.        | 1812. Gibeon Elden.     |
| 1806. Samuel Merrill.      | William Merrill.        |
| Nathan Elden.              | Benjamin Leavitt.       |
| 1807. Joseph Woodman.      | 1813. Benjamin Leavitt. |
| Samuel Merrill.            | 1816. Gibeon Elden.     |

TABLE I  
 SUMMARY OF THE DATA

| Year | Number of cases | Percentage of total |
|------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1950 | 100             | 100                 |
| 1951 | 120             | 120                 |
| 1952 | 150             | 150                 |
| 1953 | 180             | 180                 |
| 1954 | 200             | 200                 |
| 1955 | 220             | 220                 |
| 1956 | 250             | 250                 |
| 1957 | 280             | 280                 |
| 1958 | 300             | 300                 |
| 1959 | 320             | 320                 |
| 1960 | 350             | 350                 |
| 1961 | 380             | 380                 |
| 1962 | 400             | 400                 |
| 1963 | 420             | 420                 |
| 1964 | 450             | 450                 |
| 1965 | 480             | 480                 |
| 1966 | 500             | 500                 |
| 1967 | 520             | 520                 |
| 1968 | 550             | 550                 |
| 1969 | 580             | 580                 |
| 1970 | 600             | 600                 |
| 1971 | 620             | 620                 |
| 1972 | 650             | 650                 |
| 1973 | 680             | 680                 |
| 1974 | 700             | 700                 |
| 1975 | 720             | 720                 |
| 1976 | 750             | 750                 |
| 1977 | 780             | 780                 |
| 1978 | 800             | 800                 |
| 1979 | 820             | 820                 |
| 1980 | 850             | 850                 |
| 1981 | 880             | 880                 |
| 1982 | 900             | 900                 |
| 1983 | 920             | 920                 |
| 1984 | 950             | 950                 |
| 1985 | 980             | 980                 |
| 1986 | 1000            | 1000                |
| 1987 | 1020            | 1020                |
| 1988 | 1050            | 1050                |
| 1989 | 1080            | 1080                |
| 1990 | 1100            | 1100                |
| 1991 | 1120            | 1120                |
| 1992 | 1150            | 1150                |
| 1993 | 1180            | 1180                |
| 1994 | 1200            | 1200                |
| 1995 | 1220            | 1220                |
| 1996 | 1250            | 1250                |
| 1997 | 1280            | 1280                |
| 1998 | 1300            | 1300                |
| 1999 | 1320            | 1320                |
| 2000 | 1350            | 1350                |
| 2001 | 1380            | 1380                |
| 2002 | 1400            | 1400                |
| 2003 | 1420            | 1420                |
| 2004 | 1450            | 1450                |
| 2005 | 1480            | 1480                |
| 2006 | 1500            | 1500                |
| 2007 | 1520            | 1520                |
| 2008 | 1550            | 1550                |
| 2009 | 1580            | 1580                |
| 2010 | 1600            | 1600                |
| 2011 | 1620            | 1620                |
| 2012 | 1650            | 1650                |
| 2013 | 1680            | 1680                |
| 2014 | 1700            | 1700                |
| 2015 | 1720            | 1720                |
| 2016 | 1750            | 1750                |
| 2017 | 1780            | 1780                |
| 2018 | 1800            | 1800                |
| 2019 | 1820            | 1820                |
| 2020 | 1850            | 1850                |
| 2021 | 1880            | 1880                |
| 2022 | 1900            | 1900                |
| 2023 | 1920            | 1920                |
| 2024 | 1950            | 1950                |
| 2025 | 1980            | 1980                |
| 2026 | 2000            | 2000                |
| 2027 | 2020            | 2020                |
| 2028 | 2050            | 2050                |
| 2029 | 2080            | 2080                |
| 2030 | 2100            | 2100                |

TABLE II  
 SUMMARY OF THE DATA

| Year | Number of cases | Percentage of total |
|------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1950 | 100             | 100                 |
| 1951 | 120             | 120                 |
| 1952 | 150             | 150                 |
| 1953 | 180             | 180                 |
| 1954 | 200             | 200                 |
| 1955 | 220             | 220                 |
| 1956 | 250             | 250                 |
| 1957 | 280             | 280                 |
| 1958 | 300             | 300                 |
| 1959 | 320             | 320                 |
| 1960 | 350             | 350                 |
| 1961 | 380             | 380                 |
| 1962 | 400             | 400                 |
| 1963 | 420             | 420                 |
| 1964 | 450             | 450                 |
| 1965 | 480             | 480                 |
| 1966 | 500             | 500                 |
| 1967 | 520             | 520                 |
| 1968 | 550             | 550                 |
| 1969 | 580             | 580                 |
| 1970 | 600             | 600                 |
| 1971 | 620             | 620                 |
| 1972 | 650             | 650                 |
| 1973 | 680             | 680                 |
| 1974 | 700             | 700                 |
| 1975 | 720             | 720                 |
| 1976 | 750             | 750                 |
| 1977 | 780             | 780                 |
| 1978 | 800             | 800                 |
| 1979 | 820             | 820                 |
| 1980 | 850             | 850                 |
| 1981 | 880             | 880                 |
| 1982 | 900             | 900                 |
| 1983 | 920             | 920                 |
| 1984 | 950             | 950                 |
| 1985 | 980             | 980                 |
| 1986 | 1000            | 1000                |
| 1987 | 1020            | 1020                |
| 1988 | 1050            | 1050                |
| 1989 | 1080            | 1080                |
| 1990 | 1100            | 1100                |
| 1991 | 1120            | 1120                |
| 1992 | 1150            | 1150                |
| 1993 | 1180            | 1180                |
| 1994 | 1200            | 1200                |
| 1995 | 1220            | 1220                |
| 1996 | 1250            | 1250                |
| 1997 | 1280            | 1280                |
| 1998 | 1300            | 1300                |
| 1999 | 1320            | 1320                |
| 2000 | 1350            | 1350                |
| 2001 | 1380            | 1380                |
| 2002 | 1400            | 1400                |
| 2003 | 1420            | 1420                |
| 2004 | 1450            | 1450                |
| 2005 | 1480            | 1480                |
| 2006 | 1500            | 1500                |
| 2007 | 1520            | 1520                |
| 2008 | 1550            | 1550                |
| 2009 | 1580            | 1580                |
| 2010 | 1600            | 1600                |
| 2011 | 1620            | 1620                |
| 2012 | 1650            | 1650                |
| 2013 | 1680            | 1680                |
| 2014 | 1700            | 1700                |
| 2015 | 1720            | 1720                |
| 2016 | 1750            | 1750                |
| 2017 | 1780            | 1780                |
| 2018 | 1800            | 1800                |
| 2019 | 1820            | 1820                |
| 2020 | 1850            | 1850                |
| 2021 | 1880            | 1880                |
| 2022 | 1900            | 1900                |
| 2023 | 1920            | 1920                |
| 2024 | 1950            | 1950                |
| 2025 | 1980            | 1980                |
| 2026 | 2000            | 2000                |
| 2027 | 2020            | 2020                |
| 2028 | 2050            | 2050                |
| 2029 | 2080            | 2080                |
| 2030 | 2100            | 2100                |



- |       |                   |       |                  |
|-------|-------------------|-------|------------------|
|       | William Merrill.  | 1819. | Joseph Woodman.  |
|       | James Woodman.    |       | Samuel Merrill.  |
| 1818. | Benjamin Leavitt. |       | William Merrill. |

### MAINE LEGISLATURE

- |       |                        |       |                              |
|-------|------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| 1820. | Nathan Elden.          | 1868. | Nathan Hanson.               |
| 1824. | Joseph Hobson.         | 1869. | Moses G. Hill.               |
| 1825. | Samuel Hill, Sr.       | 1870. | Thomas H. Berry.             |
| 1827. | Gen. William Waterman. | 1871. | James O. A. Harmon.          |
| 1828. | Samuel Sands.          | 1873. | Charles W. McKenney.         |
| 1830. | Joseph Hobson.         | 1875. | Reuben W. Murch.             |
| 1832. | Stephen Woodman.       | 1876. | Stephen Towle.               |
| 1835. | Tobias Lord.           | 1877. | David W. Libby.              |
| 1836. | Abram L. Came.         | 1878. | James Meserve.               |
| 1838. | William Foss.          | 1879. | George W. Howe.              |
| 1840. | Oliver Dow.            | 1880. | Samuel D. Hanson.            |
| 1842. | Charles Watts.         | 1882. | Cyril P. Harmon, Hollis.     |
| 1844. | Ansel Merrill.         | 1884. | Frank J. Leavitt.            |
| 1845. | John Milliken.         | 1886. | Joseph F. Warren.            |
| 1846. | Abram L. Came.         | 1888. | Lewis H. Burnham, Hollis.    |
| 1847. | John Milliken.         | 1890. | Frank H. Hargraves.          |
| 1848. | Robert Wentworth.      | 1894. | Cecil F. Clark, Hollis.      |
| 1849. | Stephen Lane.          | 1896. | Samuel B. Shepard.           |
| 1852. | James Morton.          | 1898. | Frank M. Bennett, Hollis.    |
| 1854. | Ansel Merrill.         | 1902. | Samuel A. Hill.              |
| 1856. | Joseph Davis.          | 1906. | Cecil F. Clark, Hollis.      |
| 1858. | Levi F. Boothby.       | 1910. | William A. Merrill.          |
| 1859. | Moses Hopkinson.       | 1914. | Lindley L. Bradbury, Hollis. |
| 1861. | Simon B. Davis.        | 1916. | Guy A. Brackett, Limington.  |
| 1863. | Horatio Dunn.          | 1920. | Ernest H. Emery.             |
| 1864. | Charles E. Weld.       | 1922. | Frank M. Gordon, Dayton.     |
| 1865. | Samuel D. Hanson.      | 1924. | Pliny A. Crockett, Hollis.   |
| 1867. | Francis N. Clark.      |       |                              |

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND ACQUISITION

| DATE | DESCRIPTION | AMOUNT | DATE | DESCRIPTION | AMOUNT |
|------|-------------|--------|------|-------------|--------|
| 1862 | ...         | ...    | 1862 | ...         | ...    |
| 1863 | ...         | ...    | 1863 | ...         | ...    |
| 1864 | ...         | ...    | 1864 | ...         | ...    |
| 1865 | ...         | ...    | 1865 | ...         | ...    |
| 1866 | ...         | ...    | 1866 | ...         | ...    |
| 1867 | ...         | ...    | 1867 | ...         | ...    |
| 1868 | ...         | ...    | 1868 | ...         | ...    |
| 1869 | ...         | ...    | 1869 | ...         | ...    |
| 1870 | ...         | ...    | 1870 | ...         | ...    |
| 1871 | ...         | ...    | 1871 | ...         | ...    |
| 1872 | ...         | ...    | 1872 | ...         | ...    |
| 1873 | ...         | ...    | 1873 | ...         | ...    |
| 1874 | ...         | ...    | 1874 | ...         | ...    |
| 1875 | ...         | ...    | 1875 | ...         | ...    |
| 1876 | ...         | ...    | 1876 | ...         | ...    |
| 1877 | ...         | ...    | 1877 | ...         | ...    |
| 1878 | ...         | ...    | 1878 | ...         | ...    |
| 1879 | ...         | ...    | 1879 | ...         | ...    |
| 1880 | ...         | ...    | 1880 | ...         | ...    |
| 1881 | ...         | ...    | 1881 | ...         | ...    |
| 1882 | ...         | ...    | 1882 | ...         | ...    |
| 1883 | ...         | ...    | 1883 | ...         | ...    |
| 1884 | ...         | ...    | 1884 | ...         | ...    |
| 1885 | ...         | ...    | 1885 | ...         | ...    |
| 1886 | ...         | ...    | 1886 | ...         | ...    |
| 1887 | ...         | ...    | 1887 | ...         | ...    |
| 1888 | ...         | ...    | 1888 | ...         | ...    |
| 1889 | ...         | ...    | 1889 | ...         | ...    |
| 1890 | ...         | ...    | 1890 | ...         | ...    |
| 1891 | ...         | ...    | 1891 | ...         | ...    |
| 1892 | ...         | ...    | 1892 | ...         | ...    |
| 1893 | ...         | ...    | 1893 | ...         | ...    |
| 1894 | ...         | ...    | 1894 | ...         | ...    |
| 1895 | ...         | ...    | 1895 | ...         | ...    |
| 1896 | ...         | ...    | 1896 | ...         | ...    |
| 1897 | ...         | ...    | 1897 | ...         | ...    |
| 1898 | ...         | ...    | 1898 | ...         | ...    |
| 1899 | ...         | ...    | 1899 | ...         | ...    |
| 1900 | ...         | ...    | 1900 | ...         | ...    |

THE HISTORY OF BUXTON HIGH SCHOOL

BY FREEDA M. BERRY, JUNIOR ESSAY, 1924

If I should attempt to tell you the whole history of the Buxton High School I am afraid you would drop to sleep before I finished, but I am not going to do that, I will just tell in as simple words as possible a brief history of the school.

An article was put in the warrant which was to be voted on at the town meeting March 5, 1887: "To see if the town will vote to establish a High School in this town, to locate the same, and to take any other action that may be necessary in regard to the matter." It was voted to establish a Free High School, but no further action was taken for a year.

As the people of Buxton Center wished to have the High School located in that district the inhabitants of Buxton raised a small sum of money in order to start the school. Finally it was decided to raise the roof of the Grammar School building at Buxton Center. In that way a place was fixed upstairs for a High School. Mr. T. V. Smith was at that time Supervisor. He went around visiting each family to see how many girls and boys of the High School age could be interested to attend.

The High School opened for the first time September 3, 1888, with fifty-seven pupils. This was so many more than was expected that settees had to be brought in for a few days until more desks could be provided.

The first and only teacher was George Larrabee. There was such a large number of recitations it was found that Mr. Larrabee could not attend to the work alone and do justice to the scholars, therefore Miss Benson of the lower school was asked to assist him. With two hard-working teachers doing their uttermost excellent results were attained that year.

In June at the end of the first year instead of a graduation there was a public examination. The schoolhouse was decorated with ferns and flowers, and as the grammar school had already

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closed the whole building was open. Mr. Larrabee conducting his classes in the High School room and the assistant conducting hers downstairs. So many people came that the scholars were obliged to give up their seats to visitors and stay in the entries between classes.

In the year 1890 the first graduation was held. There were only two pupils to graduate, Everett Harmon and Will Cressey, but they were fitted to graduate because of their first two years' work already done in Gorham. Only once since that time has the Buxton High School failed to hold a graduation at the Baptist Church. In the year 1908 the class dwindled and disappeared, but an entertainment was held at the church, the program being furnished by the two upper classes.

Mr. Larrabee made a great success of the school during the first two years. He taught from 1888 to 1891. Then he was followed by other able teachers who will long be remembered by pupils of the school. Charles Smith, Virgil Totman, J. M. Hill, Stacy C. Lanphor, Mrs. D. M. Hutchinson, and Mrs. Maggie Eaton Eastman are names of a few of those whom the alumni will always think of with feelings of loyalty and respect. Mrs. Hutchinson remained with the school nine years. During that length of time she won many friends.

In 1912 it was voted to erect a better equipped building. Accordingly a lot containing four acres of land was bought at the top of the hill and in the year of 1913 the building was ready for occupancy. This new building was somewhat different than the old building. As Mr. Lanphor said the first morning, "Everything is new but the teacher." With new conveniences the pupils seemed to improve in their work.

There proved to be a great surprise in store for the Buxton High School, for in the year 1917 Dr. Zenas Hanson gave to the town the sum of \$5,000 on the condition that the High School be named after his brother, Samuel D. Hanson. Therefore what was once the Buxton High School came to be known as the Samuel

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present day. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, and the growth of the nation as a great power.

In the second part of the book, the author deals with the political and social changes that have taken place since the Civil War. He discusses the rise of the industrial revolution, the growth of the middle class, and the emergence of the United States as a world power.

The third part of the book is devoted to a study of the present-day United States. It examines the political, economic, and social conditions of the country, and discusses the problems that face the nation in the future.

At the end of the book, the author offers some suggestions for the future of the United States. He believes that the country should continue to expand its horizons, and that it should strive to become a more just and equitable society.

The author's style is clear and concise, and his arguments are well supported by facts and figures. This book is a valuable contribution to the history of the United States, and it is highly recommended to all who are interested in the subject.

D. Hanson High School. The money which Mr. Hanson gave to the town is not to be used for hiring of teachers or other such expenses, but rather to add to the efficiency of the school by furnishing something which could not well be supplied by the town.

Year by year our school has been improving. The library is quite different from the three open shelves in which Mr. Larrabee placed a set of Dickens and of Irving. The laboratory also shows progress. Many will remember the two boards hinged together, placed on the tops of the front desks to serve as a table on which to perform experiments. Some have laughed heartily as they recalled the nervous principal who, when the phosphorus flamed as he cut it, quickly made matters worse by trying to grind out the flame with his foot. Now our well equipped laboratory makes possible the right kind of work. Electricity has already been brought into the building to furnish the water supply. No doubt it will soon be added to the laboratory so that the study of electricity may be interesting and profitable.

But the history of our school is the history of our pupils it has sent out as teachers. There are Harry Town, sub-master in a high school of 5,000 in Cleveland, Ohio; Eugene Smith, master of a boys' camp in Bridgton; Merrill Hill, teacher of the Boston Latin School; Doris Leavitt, teacher of penmanship in Gray's Business College. In business there are Arthur Lowell and Gordon Hargraves with Curtis Publishing Co.; Samuel Hill, manager of Steinart's in Bangor. These are some who have gone away, and there are many men and women all about us who are happier and more prosperous because of the years spent in Buxton High School.

At the present time we have three teachers. The principal, Max C. Harmon, who is a graduate of this school in the class of 1914, is also a graduate of the University of Maine; another, Miss Eliza Libby, who has taught since 1904, is also a graduate of this school in the class of 1891. Our third teacher, Miss Mildred

The following is a summary of the findings of the study. The study was conducted in a hospital setting and involved a group of patients who were admitted to the hospital for a variety of reasons. The study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of a new treatment method compared to the standard treatment. The results of the study showed that the new treatment method was significantly more effective than the standard treatment in terms of patient recovery time and overall health outcomes. The study also found that the new treatment method was well-tolerated by the patients and did not cause any significant side effects. The study was conducted over a period of six months and involved a total of 100 patients. The patients were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group received the standard treatment, while the experimental group received the new treatment method. The results of the study were analyzed using statistical methods, and the findings were found to be statistically significant. The study was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association in 1958.

The study was conducted in a hospital setting and involved a group of patients who were admitted to the hospital for a variety of reasons. The study was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of a new treatment method compared to the standard treatment. The results of the study showed that the new treatment method was significantly more effective than the standard treatment in terms of patient recovery time and overall health outcomes. The study also found that the new treatment method was well-tolerated by the patients and did not cause any significant side effects. The study was conducted over a period of six months and involved a total of 100 patients. The patients were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group received the standard treatment, while the experimental group received the new treatment method. The results of the study were analyzed using statistical methods, and the findings were found to be statistically significant. The study was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association in 1958.



Bickmore, received her education at Higgins Classical Institute and at Colby College.

Our school has prospered in the past. I am sure that there is also a great future in store for the Samuel D. Hanson High School.

### GRADUATES OF BUXTON HIGH SCHOOL

1890

Alton Everett Harmon

William Henry Cressey

1891

\*Wallace John Cole

Bertha May Berry

Susie Lavonia Babb

Albert Theodore Elwell

Lubelle Blanche Patrick

Jennie Mildred Hill

Minnie Eudora Tyler

\*Syrena Emma Martin

Eliza Sands Libby

\*Mary Milliken Meserve

Lela Ella Burnham

George Percy Adams

Frank Harlan Patridge

\*Susie Emma Abbott

\*Nellie Florence Hill

1892

Horace Nelson Bradbury

Grace Lee Carville

Lucius Hutchinson

Harry Leon Warren

John Furber Cotton

Gertrude Dunnell

Mary Louise Owen

Annie May Hill

Harry E. Morton

1893

Norman Clyde Shordon

Eugene Irving Smith

Edwin Cotton

Milton Sterns Harmon

\*Effie L. Boothby

Mabel A. Emery

Annie Harmon

Sumner Tyler

1894

Ernest H. Emery

Walter E. Edgerley

Myra F. Moody

Helen M. Hill

1895

Harry L. Cotton

\*Callie M. Flanders

Sadie Etta Mayo

Nellie Grace Sands

Florence A. Hazeltine

\*Addie May Berry

Eva Albertha Patridge

The United States is a country of many different people and customs. It is a country of freedom and opportunity. The United States is a country of many different people and customs. It is a country of freedom and opportunity.

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10. The United States is a country of many different people and customs. It is a country of freedom and opportunity.

1896

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| John Preston Mayo    | Nellie E. Clay     |
| Harry M. Towne       | *Ethel M. Parker   |
| *Arthur Redlon       | Grace H. Sherman   |
| Frank Melville Adams | Ora Belle Davis    |
| Myra Edith Locke     | Margaret Harmon    |
| Lucina Haynes        | Herbert Dunnell    |
| Almira Edgerley      | Willie Bacon Blake |

1897

|                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Herbert Frank Redlon   | Statira Amanda Boothby  |
| *Albert Warren         | Grace Emma Warren       |
| Everett Howard Phinney | Harriett Abbie Davis    |
| Frank Clifford Eaton   | Rossie Blanche Patridge |
| Fred Trustram Eaton    |                         |

1898

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Clara Fondella Libby | Richard Jose Libby    |
| Mabel Eliza Wood     | George Melville Emery |
| Joseph Leatherbarrow | Samuel Allison Hill   |

1899

|                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sarah Melvena Anderson | James Garfield Hutchinson |
| Grace Rachel Berry     | Milton Jack               |
| Emma Ethel Hill        |                           |

1900

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Philip Sheridan Brooks  | Mildred Amantha Fogg   |
| Arthur W. Davis         | Delma Edgecomb         |
| George E. Leatherbarrow | Linnett Parker         |
| Galen Hill              | Margie C. Davis        |
| Chester Warren Roberts  | Harriett Bartlett Fogg |

1901

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| *Blanche Wrenchel Sands | Lulie Pease |
| Edythe Adams Blake      |             |

1902

|                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Mabel Eleanor Johnson | Charlotte Spinney Redlon   |
| Ina Mae Ford          | Annette Marion Chadbourne  |
| Elmer Goodwin Redlon  | Cylence Jane Lowell        |
| Ida Myrtle Libby      | *Bernice Evangeline Norton |
| William Henry Harmon  |                            |

THE HISTORY OF THE

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>           The first part of the<br/>           history is divided into<br/>           three books. The first<br/>           book contains the<br/>           history of the<br/>           reign of King<br/>           Henry the First.<br/>           The second book<br/>           contains the history<br/>           of the reign of<br/>           King Richard the<br/>           First. The third<br/>           book contains the<br/>           history of the<br/>           reign of King<br/>           John.         </p> | <p>           The second part of the<br/>           history is divided into<br/>           three books. The first<br/>           book contains the<br/>           history of the<br/>           reign of King<br/>           Henry the Second.<br/>           The second book<br/>           contains the history<br/>           of the reign of<br/>           King Richard the<br/>           Second. The third<br/>           book contains the<br/>           history of the<br/>           reign of King<br/>           Edward the First.         </p> |
|--|---|

1903

Sarah Lord Graham  
Lizzie May Foss  
Susie Ellen Towle

Frank Morton Elwell  
Ina Frances Hall

1904

Sarah Letitia Sawyer  
Fay Nora Eaton  
Bertha Evelyn Davis  
Bessie Mildred Dennett  
Elizabeth Olive Dennett

George Alton Rounds  
Deering S. Roberts  
\*Harry Lee Heigh  
Annie Margaret Wood

1905

Merrill Christy Hill  
Eunice Mabel Sands  
Arthur Fulton Elwell  
Sara Ethel Fogg  
Ernest Albert Elwell

J. Elliott Swift  
Lizzie Loocada Martin  
Helen Abbie Blake  
\*Mollie Louise Rose  
Grace Redlon

1907

Dora Geneva Eaton  
Winnie Marie Anderson  
Samuel Dunnell Palmer  
Ellen H. D. Harmon

\*Harold Freethy Hutchinson  
Luena Mildred Chase  
Mary Althea Spencer  
Ina May Fogg

1908

Alice Marie Elwell  
Clara Mildred Rand  
Gladys Olive Anderson  
Erle Lebaron Milliken

Agnes Lourie Hill  
Leola Sewell Blake  
Harold James Davis

1909

Mae Skillings

Lena R. Jose

1910

Ralph Brooks Hutchinson  
Helen May Eaton  
Albert Cushman Parker

\*Estella Verian Eaton  
Pearl Vida Harris

1911

Beatrice Frances Townsend  
Carrie Adelia Palmer  
Ernest Linwood Anderson  
Jennie Hannah Emery

Laura Etta Elwell  
Nellie Mae Gowen  
Carrie Luella Pease

CHAPTER I  
THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

SECTION I  
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

SECTION II  
THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS

SECTION III  
THE GROWTH OF THE COLONIES

SECTION IV  
THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

SECTION V  
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

SECTION VI  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

1912

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Harold Deering Sawyer  | Arline Ardell Marean |
| Clara Maud Littlefield | Ralph Earl Sawyer    |
| Mildred Frances Smith  |                      |

1913

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Vera Frances Anderson    | Vera Oretha Small        |
| Lillie Alter Bennett     | *Gordon Elwell Tufts     |
| Minnie Susan Flood       | Melvina Lane Waterman    |
| Lawrence Hall Hutchinson | William Clifford Webster |

1914

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Ella Frances Clifford   | Norman Lee Owen     |
| Carl Samuel Davis       | Max Carleton Harmon |
| Blanche Mabel Whittaker |                     |

1915

|                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Clarence Elwell     | Laura G. Hill    |
| Ralph Goff          | Alta M. Paine    |
| Gordon F. Hargraves | Annie Hutchinson |

1916

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Ruth Luella Sawyer   | Elmer James Davis |
| Edna Arvilla Soule   | William P. Eaton  |
| Arthur Strout Lowell | Merle G. Harmon   |
| Lunette Gladys Soule |                   |

1917

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Ralph Emerson Dunnell | Margaret Came Warren    |
| Carrie May Harmon     | Evelyn Laura West       |
| Hazel Maud Flood      | Dorothy Ilene Whittaker |
| Doris Arvilla Soule   |                         |

1918

|                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Marjorie Louise Cressey   | *Cecil Belmont Smith |
| Mildred Cecil Garland     | Ila Estelle Wilson   |
| Lawrence Clifford Higgins |                      |

1919

|                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Delma Reid Adams   | Harriett Merle Paine |
| Margaret Cole      | Louise Boothby Smith |
| Carl Milton Harmon |                      |

1920

|                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Roxie Laura Andrews | Annie Estella Holt      |
| Lester Vernon Goff  | Perley Eaton Hutchinson |

|      |      |
|------|------|
| 1891 | 1892 |
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| 2061 | 2062 |
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| 2085 | 2086 |
| 2087 | 2088 |
| 2089 | 2090 |
| 2091 | 2092 |
| 2093 | 2094 |
| 2095 | 2096 |
| 2097 | 2098 |
| 2099 | 2100 |



Florence True Hulit  
 Lawrence Howard Jose  
 Margaret Helen Jose  
 Doris Olive Katon  
 Lena May Libby

Lena Celia Soule  
 Helen Elizabeth Soule  
 Ruby Gertrude Smith  
 Nettie Irene Tapley

## 1921

Lawrence R. Brackett  
 Carl Burleigh Eastman  
 Marie Annie Elwell  
 Chester Rufus Emery  
 Ethel R. Goff  
 Sylvia W. Hulit

Elmer Garfield Kelso  
 Katherine Morrison Lord  
 Helen Elizabeth Smith  
 Maurice Albert Warren  
 Marcia Frances Waterman

## 1922

Eliza Ellen Waterman  
 Leona Edwards  
 Alice Carll  
 Elmer Boothby

Myra Guelma Hill  
 Austin G. Gorham  
 Justin Sanborn Merrill

## 1923

Lawrence A. Fogg  
 Madeline Louise Morton  
 Joseph Willard Warren  
 Arthur Chester Haley  
 Max F. Davis  
 Earl Charles Paine

Arthur L. Towle  
 Dorothy Evelyn Holt  
 George Albert Elwell  
 Philip F. Rowe  
 Jennie A. Waterman

## 1924

Hazel S. Harmon  
 Wilbur H. Dunn  
 Mildred A. Harmon

Norman J. Fogg  
 Florence E. Davis

## 1925

Wenonah Nellie Atkinson  
 Abbie Esther Andrews  
 Freda Maud Berry  
 Roy Samuel Dixon  
 Irene Olive Haley

Velma Frances Holt  
 Mary Agnes Merrill  
 Lillian May Peck  
 Cora Moody Soule

\*Deceased

Respectfully submitted,

R. BLANCHE DEAN.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1900.

| Ward  | Name               | Residence         |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1st   | John A. Smith      | 123 Main St.      |
| 2nd   | James B. Jones     | 456 Elm St.       |
| 3rd   | William C. Brown   | 789 Oak St.       |
| 4th   | Robert D. White    | 101 Pine St.      |
| 5th   | Thomas E. Green    | 202 Cedar St.     |
| 6th   | Charles F. Black   | 303 Birch St.     |
| 7th   | Henry G. Gray      | 404 Spruce St.    |
| 8th   | George H. Hall     | 505 Willow St.    |
| 9th   | Frank I. King      | 606 Ash St.       |
| 10th  | Edward J. Lee      | 707 Hickory St.   |
| 11th  | Richard K. Scott   | 808 Walnut St.    |
| 12th  | Joseph L. Adams    | 909 Chestnut St.  |
| 13th  | Samuel M. Baker    | 1010 Mulberry St. |
| 14th  | David N. Carter    | 1111 Poplar St.   |
| 15th  | John P. Evans      | 1212 Sycamore St. |
| 16th  | William Q. Fisher  | 1313 Magnolia St. |
| 17th  | Robert R. Gibson   | 1414 Dogwood St.  |
| 18th  | Thomas S. Howell   | 1515 Redwood St.  |
| 19th  | Charles T. Ingram  | 1616 Cypress St.  |
| 20th  | George U. Kelly    | 1717 Juniper St.  |
| 21st  | Frank V. Lewis     | 1818 Fir St.      |
| 22nd  | Edward W. Martin   | 1919 Hemlock St.  |
| 23rd  | Richard X. Nelson  | 2020 Spruce St.   |
| 24th  | Joseph Y. Owen     | 2121 Cedar St.    |
| 25th  | Samuel Z. Parker   | 2222 Birch St.    |
| 26th  | David A. Quinn     | 2323 Willow St.   |
| 27th  | John B. Reed       | 2424 Ash St.      |
| 28th  | William C. Stewart | 2525 Hickory St.  |
| 29th  | Robert D. Taylor   | 2626 Walnut St.   |
| 30th  | Thomas E. Walker   | 2727 Chestnut St. |
| 31st  | Charles F. Young   | 2828 Mulberry St. |
| 32nd  | George H. Allen    | 2929 Poplar St.   |
| 33rd  | Frank I. Wright    | 3030 Sycamore St. |
| 34th  | Edward J. King     | 3131 Magnolia St. |
| 35th  | Richard K. Hill    | 3232 Dogwood St.  |
| 36th  | Joseph L. Scott    | 3333 Redwood St.  |
| 37th  | Samuel M. Adams    | 3434 Cypress St.  |
| 38th  | David N. Baker     | 3535 Juniper St.  |
| 39th  | John P. Carter     | 3636 Fir St.      |
| 40th  | William Q. Evans   | 3737 Hemlock St.  |
| 41st  | Robert R. Fisher   | 3838 Spruce St.   |
| 42nd  | Thomas S. Gibson   | 3939 Cedar St.    |
| 43rd  | Charles T. Howell  | 4040 Birch St.    |
| 44th  | George U. King     | 4141 Willow St.   |
| 45th  | Frank V. Lee       | 4242 Ash St.      |
| 46th  | Edward W. Martin   | 4343 Hickory St.  |
| 47th  | Richard X. Nelson  | 4444 Walnut St.   |
| 48th  | Joseph Y. Owen     | 4545 Chestnut St. |
| 49th  | Samuel Z. Parker   | 4646 Mulberry St. |
| 50th  | David A. Quinn     | 4747 Poplar St.   |
| 51st  | John B. Reed       | 4848 Sycamore St. |
| 52nd  | William C. Stewart | 4949 Magnolia St. |
| 53rd  | Robert D. Taylor   | 5050 Dogwood St.  |
| 54th  | Thomas E. Walker   | 5151 Redwood St.  |
| 55th  | Charles F. Young   | 5252 Cypress St.  |
| 56th  | George H. Allen    | 5353 Juniper St.  |
| 57th  | Frank I. Wright    | 5454 Fir St.      |
| 58th  | Edward J. King     | 5555 Hemlock St.  |
| 59th  | Richard K. Hill    | 5656 Spruce St.   |
| 60th  | Joseph L. Scott    | 5757 Cedar St.    |
| 61st  | Samuel M. Adams    | 5858 Birch St.    |
| 62nd  | David N. Baker     | 5959 Willow St.   |
| 63rd  | John P. Carter     | 6060 Ash St.      |
| 64th  | William Q. Evans   | 6161 Hickory St.  |
| 65th  | Robert R. Fisher   | 6262 Walnut St.   |
| 66th  | Thomas S. Gibson   | 6363 Chestnut St. |
| 67th  | Charles T. Howell  | 6464 Mulberry St. |
| 68th  | George U. King     | 6565 Poplar St.   |
| 69th  | Frank V. Lee       | 6666 Sycamore St. |
| 70th  | Edward W. Martin   | 6767 Magnolia St. |
| 71st  | Richard X. Nelson  | 6868 Dogwood St.  |
| 72nd  | Joseph Y. Owen     | 6969 Redwood St.  |
| 73rd  | Samuel Z. Parker   | 7070 Cypress St.  |
| 74th  | David A. Quinn     | 7171 Juniper St.  |
| 75th  | John B. Reed       | 7272 Fir St.      |
| 76th  | William C. Stewart | 7373 Hemlock St.  |
| 77th  | Robert D. Taylor   | 7474 Spruce St.   |
| 78th  | Thomas E. Walker   | 7575 Cedar St.    |
| 79th  | Charles F. Young   | 7676 Birch St.    |
| 80th  | George H. Allen    | 7777 Willow St.   |
| 81st  | Frank I. Wright    | 7878 Ash St.      |
| 82nd  | Edward J. King     | 7979 Hickory St.  |
| 83rd  | Richard K. Hill    | 8080 Walnut St.   |
| 84th  | Joseph L. Scott    | 8181 Chestnut St. |
| 85th  | Samuel M. Adams    | 8282 Mulberry St. |
| 86th  | David N. Baker     | 8383 Poplar St.   |
| 87th  | John P. Carter     | 8484 Sycamore St. |
| 88th  | William Q. Evans   | 8585 Magnolia St. |
| 89th  | Robert R. Fisher   | 8686 Dogwood St.  |
| 90th  | Thomas S. Gibson   | 8787 Redwood St.  |
| 91st  | Charles T. Howell  | 8888 Cypress St.  |
| 92nd  | George U. King     | 8989 Juniper St.  |
| 93rd  | Frank V. Lee       | 9090 Fir St.      |
| 94th  | Edward W. Martin   | 9191 Hemlock St.  |
| 95th  | Richard X. Nelson  | 9292 Spruce St.   |
| 96th  | Joseph Y. Owen     | 9393 Cedar St.    |
| 97th  | Samuel Z. Parker   | 9494 Birch St.    |
| 98th  | David A. Quinn     | 9595 Willow St.   |
| 99th  | John B. Reed       | 9696 Ash St.      |
| 100th | William C. Stewart | 9797 Hickory St.  |

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

The name of Old Buxton has been made known to thousands everywhere by the works of our beloved Mrs. George S. Riggs, known so well as Kate Douglas Wiggin.

A history of Buxton would not be complete without some appreciation of her and through the kind permission of the publishers, Dodd, Mead and Company of New York, we may quote from their book, *The Women Who Make Our Novels*, by Grant M. Overton.

No one of us can say it as well as has Mr. Overton. He not only gives a delightful picture of her but also shows the wide publicity given our town, not only through his excellent book of several editions, but through her many books, all connected with the Saco Valley. Writing in 1918 he stated that at that time nearly three million copies of her books had been sold.

Mr. Overton says: "Once Kate Douglas Wiggin, at a fair held in the grounds of Lord Darnley in County Meath, Ireland, visited a crystal gazer imported from Dublin for the occasion.

"'You have many children,' said the seer.

"'I have no children,' Mrs. Wiggin replied.

"'But I see them; they are coming, still coming. O, so many little ones; they are clinging to you; you are surrounded with them,' the woman declared, her eyes on the ball. 'They are children of a relative? No. I cannot understand it. I see them.'" Perhaps she will never know how wonderfully right was her vision.

Little lame Patsey and the angelic Carol; the mirth-provoking tribe of the Ruggleses; brave Timothy and the bewitching Gay; pathetic Marm Lisa and the incorrigible twins; Atlantic and Pacific Simpson; blithe Polly Oliver, with her genius for story telling; winsome Rebecca and the faithful Emma Jane; all these figures crowd about us and claim their places as everybody's children.

ARTICLE BY THE EDITOR

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession has been slow to recognize the importance of the patient's right to privacy. In the past, the medical profession has been concerned with the patient's physical health and has neglected the patient's mental and emotional health. This has led to a situation in which the patient's privacy is often violated without his knowledge or consent.

The second of these is the fact that the medical profession has been slow to recognize the importance of the patient's right to self-determination. In the past, the medical profession has been concerned with the patient's physical health and has neglected the patient's mental and emotional health. This has led to a situation in which the patient's self-determination is often violated without his knowledge or consent.

The third of these is the fact that the medical profession has been slow to recognize the importance of the patient's right to participate in his own care. In the past, the medical profession has been concerned with the patient's physical health and has neglected the patient's mental and emotional health. This has led to a situation in which the patient's participation in his own care is often neglected without his knowledge or consent.

Who else could gather the neighbors in Old Buxton Meetinghouse to hear, read aloud to them from manuscript, stories of themselves and their apparently unremarkable doings? But she is so soft voiced, so agreeable; she has such sympathy and humor, is in short, so nice and neighborly. Besides you can be proud of her. And you are.

Old Buxton Meetinghouse is in Maine and it is in Maine, in the village of Hollis, that the people of whom Mrs. Wiggin writes grew into being. Her home is called Quillcote and from the cool, green study where she works she can hear the song of the Saco River and look through latticed windows by her desk to where the shining weather vane, a golden quill, swings on the roof of the old barn.

It is a quaint and ancient dwelling of colonial date and style set among arching elms. The village is not a summer resort, but a dreaming settlement on the banks of the Saco. As it flows past the Quillcote elms the river, a few rods below the house, has a fall. Below the fall, for a mile or so, there is "foaming, curving, prancing white water." It is the Saco, placid and turbulent, which runs through Timothy's Quest and Rebecca and Rose of the River.

Mr. Overton then describes the well known barn. "Wide open doors, open at the back into a field of buttercups and daisies. They still dance the square dances on the threshing floor.

"In the girl of New England, the visitor to Ireland and England and Scotland, the writer reading from her manuscript in Old Buxton Meetinghouse, the Festival Bringer of the Quillcote barn, you have Kate Douglas Wiggin, born a Smith; you have very completely and with a delightful authenticity the creator of all those hosts of happy children, children sometimes sad, sometimes grieved, but always as certain of happiness as they are of sunshine; you have the Penelope who found the humors of foreign travel which more pretentious humorists coming later could merely

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the Republic, from 1787 to 1800. It covers the drafting of the Constitution, the first Congress, and the presidencies of George Washington and John Adams.

The second part of the book covers the period from 1800 to 1820, including the presidencies of James Madison and James Monroe. It discusses the War of 1812 and the development of the American economy.

The third part of the book covers the period from 1820 to 1840, including the presidencies of James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson. It discusses the expansion of the United States and the growing divide between the North and South.

The fourth part of the book covers the period from 1840 to 1860, including the presidencies of Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, and Zachary Taylor. It discusses the Mexican-American War and the growing tensions over slavery.

The fifth part of the book covers the period from 1860 to 1877, including the presidencies of Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Fremont, and Abraham Lincoln. It discusses the Civil War and the Reconstruction period.

copy; you have the perceptive and sympathetic heart which saw the Christmas romance of *The Old Peabody Pew*.

“Rebecca, doing this, thinking that, saying the thing that needs to be said — generous, romantic, resourceful, and brighter than her surroundings — is a person it does us all good to know. Copies of the book in libraries are read to shreds. The world which can see through any sham, loves the story. The world is right. To learn, in the words of one of Conrad’s heroes, to live, to love and to put your trust in life is all that matters. Mrs. Wiggin shows us how.”

Buxton folks will agree with all that Overton says and will, in their own minds, add an appreciation of her talented and beloved sister, Nora A. Smith, who joined in many of her books and who had a part in all the doings at Quillcote and *The Old Buxton Church*.

E. C. C.

### A TRADITIONAL STORY

A legend is told of a beautiful girl born after the first permanent settlement in Narragansett, No. 1. Her name was Molly Woodman, daughter of Captain Joseph Woodman, one of the first settlers on the banks of Saco River. She was out of the log cabin washing some linen to bleach in the sun. She had such great beauty, added to a sweet song from her lips, that an Indian boy was so charmed that he could not shoot, and so spared her life.

A story laid at Pleasant Point  
Tradition claims as true,  
It has been told and told again  
And yet it still seems new.

The day was one in springtime late  
With bird choirs in full tune;  
And sweet the air with apple bloom,  
Sure harbingers of June.

the first part of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of all ages and all nations, and which has been the subject of many and various theories and opinions. The history of the world is a subject which is of great importance to all of us, and which we should all study and understand.

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*One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary*

The green slopes along the river bank  
With morning dew still wet,  
Looked studded with a thousand gems  
By nature's finger set.

Over the hill a fair maiden came  
Of pioneer birth.  
She with the season seemed to vie,  
So full of life and mirth.

She sallied forth to seek a knoll  
Kissed by the morning sun,  
There to lay some linen to bleach —  
Linen she wove and spun.

A swarthy youth, the wood's own son,  
Was trailing near the shore,  
Alert was he for trophies fresh  
To swell his gruesome store.

The fair maid pacing yonder green  
His eagle eye descried,  
Her presence roused his Indian wrath  
And mercy he defied.

The wicked glitter in his eye  
The flush on his dark cheek,  
Too plainly showed he meant to slay —  
On her his vengeance wreak.

With snatch of song and grace of mien  
She on her task intent,  
Spread out her linen, unaware  
Of danger imminent.

The savage halting, spellbound stood  
Before that vision rare,  
Was it a dream, or real the charm  
That held him pinioned there?

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The while he gazed that steely glare  
Softened in his dark eye,  
A voice within him seemed to say,  
"I cannot see her die."

His arm with weaponed hand fell limp,  
Her beauty vanquished him,  
A contrite heart beat 'neath that breast  
Where had dwelt rancor grim.

And still he lingered there and mused  
Eyes wistful, tender, true —  
His thoughts whatever they might be  
No one but him e'er knew.

But restless grew his moccasined feet,  
No longer could he stay,  
His parent woods were calling him,  
Their call he must obey.

So turning, he with noiseless tread,  
To his lone trail repaired,  
In solitude to lose himself  
And dream of her he spared.

*Poem by Augusta E. Dyer*

## THE ROAD TO BUXTON

BY LUCINA HAYNES LOMBARD

Oh, the pleasant road to Buxton,  
That famed colonial town —  
How well we know its windings,  
Its every up and down!

Westward, high, steep hills we climb,  
Where from a summit sheer;  
See blue Saco's reaches spread  
Like England's Buxton waters, clear!

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*One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary*

The sunlight quivers through the willows  
O'er cottages and the falls' white foam,  
As it did when the Red men saw it  
Encamped at their island home.

There's Bonny Eagle pond,  
With its legendary lore,  
Its scented pools of lilies,  
And its finny tribe galore.

And here, the road is damp and dim,  
The pines' tops close and deep,  
From ferny depths of daintiness  
Crystal streams in coolness creep.

There are corridors of beauty,  
Lanes of loveliness,  
Luring round each beckoning bend,  
Sweet in summer's dress.

The elms lace far above us,  
Shrubs and blossoms press beside;  
Whispering of fragrant mysteries  
Where birds and butterflies may hide.

At Old Corner, Dame Garland's tavern  
Lends its grateful store of food  
To hearten travellers homeward,  
Upon their lonely road.

Hard by is Parson Coffin's church,  
Renowned in days of yore,  
Its eager pilgrims gathered  
From home to Alfred Gore!

Let's go to Pleasant Point,  
And far-famed Salmon Falls;  
Where the fair muse of story  
Writes romances, pleasing all.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5700 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

PROFESSOR [Name]  
[Address]  
[City, State, Zip]

Dear Professor [Name]:  
I am writing to you regarding  
the [Project Name] which is  
currently in progress.

I am pleased to hear that  
you are interested in  
this project and would like  
to discuss it further.

I would like to invite you  
to visit our laboratory  
at the University of Chicago  
at a convenient time.

I am sure that your  
expertise in this area  
will be most valuable  
to our research.

I am looking forward to  
hearing from you soon  
and to discussing the  
details of the project.

Very truly yours,  
[Name]  
[Title]

Our ancestral farmsteads,  
Orchard shadowed, vine embowered,  
Amidst herb-scented gardens,  
And front yards gaily flowered.

Carry our minds backward  
To the settlers gaunt and grim,  
Who cleared the fields and prospered,  
Thanked God and worshipped Him.

Their roads, the natural forest trails,  
The shining river's way;  
They hewed the paths to progress  
Mid electricity's sway.

The hundred fifty years are woven  
In symmetry and grace;  
We face the busy future  
With hope, and smiling face.

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## BUXTON CENTER POST OFFICE

BY ZILPAH B. SAWYER, '15

The first post office at Buxton Center was established March 11, 1826, with Jonathan C. Lewis as postmaster. It was in a front room of the house now occupied by Mr. Alphonso Libby. At Mr. Lewis' death it was removed to the store occupied by S. Hanson & Co., where it has remained ever since.

An advertisement was issued July 14, 1824, for proposals for service by stage on a route from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, by Kittery, York, Wells, Kennebunkport, Arundel, Saco and Scarborough to Portland, a distance of fifty-four miles, and from Portsmouth by Dover, South Berwick, Doughty's Falls, Sanford, Alfred, Hollis and Buxton to Portland, a distance of sixty-one miles, to go six times a week for four years, beginning January 1, 1825.

Another advertisement was issued at the same time for proposals for service on a route from Buxton, by Limington, Cornish and Limerick to Parsonsfield, once a week. It is believed that this post office was supplied by the route from Buxton to Parsonsfield.

The rate of letter postage at that time was fixed by act of Congress in 1825 and was as follows:

For every letter with one sheet of paper carried not over thirty miles, six cents; over thirty miles and not exceeding eighty miles, ten cents; over eighty miles and not more than one hundred and fifty miles, twelve and one-half cents; over one hundred and fifty miles and not more than four hundred miles, eighteen and three-fourths cents; over four hundred miles, twenty cents; and the rates for every double letter or two pieces of paper and every triple letter or three pieces of paper were double and triple, respectively.

Envelopes were not in use at that time but the sheet was folded and fastened with a wax seal.

Since the post office was established there have been but three postmasters, Jonathan C. Lewis, Reuben W. Murch and Robert A. Bradbury.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
PH.D. THESIS  
BY

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

## THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY OF BUXTON CENTER

BY RALPH SAWYER, '12

In early days the people of Buxton, like the people of all newly settled towns, wore "homespun flax and wool." The wardrobe was scanty for even as late as the General Muster a son of a prosperous family, having been summoned for drill, found himself in the afternoon without the required military suit, so his mother and two sisters spun, wove, cut and made the white trousers for him to wear to training next morning.

Times gradually changed so that while the majority of men wore homespun as late as 1840, still the garments were not made by the mistress of the house, but by a tailor or tailoress, who came to the house annually, staying several days, or by a tailor who did the work at his own home.

One of the best known of these tailors was Mr. Stephen Hanson, of what was then Elden's Corner, now Buxton Center.

About 1810 Mr. Stephen Hanson went to Boston where he was employed by George W. Simmons. His son, Samuel D. Hanson, learned the tailor's trade with his father, and sometime before the Civil War, when he came home on a vacation, he brought with him two dozen coats for his mother and sister to make. These coats were of a thin alpaca-like material in a small brown and white, and blue and white plaid. They were cut away at the front and were piped with brown or blue. The work was so well done that after Mr. Hanson went back to Boston other packages of coats were sent to the little shop in Buxton. It was not long before the bundles increased in size so that it was thought wise to give work to some of the neighbors. Several girls had already learned the trade at Mr. Hanson's shop before work came from Boston, and now others came and worked a month to fit themselves to carry work home.

At that time there was no P. and R. railroad, so all goods were sent to what is known as the Eastern station in Saco and were

THE CAUTIONS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION  
IN THE PRESENT DAY

The medical profession is today in a position of great  
caution. The public is becoming more and more  
suspicious of the medical profession. The medical  
profession is being attacked from all sides. The  
public is demanding more and more of the  
medical profession. The medical profession is  
being held to a higher standard than ever before.

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brought from that place in a team by Mr. Charles Hanson. Many of the older citizens remember the regularity with which this team made its trips and the long row of horses hitched before the tailor's little shop waiting for it to arrive and distribute its load.

Very soon the dividing of packages of work into small bundles of two or four coats and the distributing of work took so much time that it left no time for the family to sew; it was also found that alterations were sometimes necessary on the work let out, so it was thought best for Mr. Samuel Hanson to return to Buxton Center and to move the business from the little shop to the brick store so long known under the name of "Hanson and Company." This occurred in 1843. The store at that time was a square brick building; the wooden parts having been added at two different times as the business increased.

At first the lower floor was used for the distribution of the work and another member of the family, Mr. Ansel Hanson, moved his grocery business from a small store on the opposite side of the street into the new one. The upper floor was occupied by a few workmen.

There were no sewing machines, for the Elias Howe, the first double thread machine, was not in use until 1848, so all work was done by hand; edges, collars, and pipings were all finely back-stitched. So even were these stitches that when today we occasionally find a stray garment we marvel at the beautiful workmanship.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM 1630 TO 1800

The history of the city of Boston from 1630 to 1800 is a story of growth and struggle. It begins with the arrival of the first settlers in 1630, who founded the city as a haven for religious freedom. Over the years, Boston became a center of commerce and industry, and a leader in the American Revolution. The city's history is marked by significant events, such as the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of Bunker Hill. The city's growth was also shaped by its geographical location, which provided access to the sea and the surrounding countryside. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people, who have built a city that has stood the test of time.

## TANNING—OLD AND NEW

There were two tanneries at Buxton Center. The first, or oldest, was at the foot of the first hill on the road to Groveville. The tannery was owned by Isaac Ayer. The house occupied by him stood very nearly where the stable of Mr. Boyden's house now sets. The house was very much like the old one now owned by Mr. Staples. There was a large yard surrounded by a fence, and on one side of the yard was a one-story house, to make shoes in. The other side of the yard was used for drying felt hats that were also made there.

This tannery was quite a large building. At one side were six pits in the ground, about 8 feet long by 4 feet wide and 6 feet deep. These pits were dug in the ground and then boarded up with plank on the inside so that the liquids which were kept in them would not leak out. The remains of these pits may still be seen at the foot of the hill. There was also a bark mill here. This consisted of a large hopper into which the hemlock bark used in tanning was turned. A horse fastened to a long sweep traveled around and around until the bark was ground up into little pieces about the size of a thumb nail. These pieces were then taken out and put in a pit of water and leached, that is, it was allowed to stay there until the water had taken out all of the essential parts. The liquid thus formed was a strong solution.

The hides were first put in pits of lime dissolved in water and allowed to stay there about six months so that the hair would drop out. Then they were put in the pits of hemlock liquor and were allowed to stay there some over a year. At the end of this time they were taken out and carried into the currying room. Here they were curried. This process consisted of a large log split in two and one-half inverted and placed on legs. The instrument used was a long knife with a handle at each end. It had a very keen edge, but this edge was turned so it was at right angles with the knife. The hides were brought in and placed on the rounding side of the log and

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the knife was worked up and down on the fleshy side until all the foreign substances were removed. Then the hide had to be tacked up on the wall and dried. This completed the old tanning process.

This tannery was followed by the one owned by Captain Joseph Davis, which was located in front of the old school building. This was much larger, and run by Mr. Watson. The same process was used in this as in the one first mentioned. Captain Davis also owned two shoe shops and a peg and last factory. One shop was in the house now occupied by Mary Blake, a shoe shop above and a currying room below. He also had a shoe shop in the Knights of Pythias Hall that was carried on up to about 35 years ago. Then it died down, as the big factories began to make them so much more cheaply, that a small concern could not compete with them.

In the old days the shoemakers went to people's houses and made their shoes. These men were called "crispins." In the fall the farmers would always kill a beef creature they had been fattening through the summer and have its hide tanned. Then the crispin would come around and take the dimensions for all their winter shoes and would board there until he had them all made. Each crispin had a certain little neighborhood that he used to work in every fall, but now the shoe shops have taken the place of the crispin. Mr. Blaze Flanders, father of Mr. Daniel Flanders of this place, was the last surviving crispin around here.

The modern methods are very much quicker, but the leather is not so good. The tanning is done now by means of chemicals and hot liquids. There are a great many different processes used in tanning now. One, a Russian tan, which was very famous for its greater wearing qualities and fragrant odor. This process has been a secret in Russia until about 25 years ago. An American tanner discovered it and brought it home to this country where it has been used very much. It is quite a simple process. Steep the skin in a solution of fifty pounds each of oak and hemlock bark and sumac and one pound of willow bark and nine hundred gallons of



water. Heat by steam and immerse the leather until struck through, and while damp smear on the outer side a solution of oil of birch bark dissolved in a little alcohol and ether.

There has recently been found in China specimens of leather fully three thousand years old. There have also been discoveries made proving that the art of tanning was known to the Babylonians, Greeks and Egyptians.

EATON HUTCHINSON, '20.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of schools and families. The author has endeavored to give a full and accurate account of the events which have shaped the history of the country, and to show the causes and consequences of each important event. The book is divided into three parts: the first part contains a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time; the second part contains a history of the individual States; and the third part contains a history of the Federal Government.

By JOHN W. FOSTER

## SALMON FALLS-ON-SACO

MARGARET H. JOSE, B. H. S., 1920

The Saco, a river rising in New Hampshire, flows through many towns which are noted for their scenery. At Salmon Falls-on-Saco are two of these beautiful works of nature.

The river, above the bridge, flows between two roads; one in the town of Buxton, the other in the town of Hollis. Quietly, serenely, and smoothly, with the trees upon the banks mirrored in its clear depths, flows the Saco until it reaches the dam. There it falls gently a few feet, froths and foams a little, and passes under the bridge. On both sides of the river rise high walls formed of rocks, which at some places are barren, bleak, and bare; at others covered with small trees which have their roots deep in the crevices of the rocks. These rocky banks lie quite a distance apart, but they gradually converge almost to a center. Not alone are the palisades of stony substance but also the river bottom is a bed of rocks; so the water leaps, tumbles and dashes, churning itself into a mass of billowy white foam. Where the palisades form the narrowest passageway, they remind one of the Sympleglades through which the Argonauts had to pass. Between these, like a massive giant guarding the entrance, stands a large rock which tries to throw back the water. But the unconquerable will of the stream is not to be overcome. The waters are no sooner thrust back than they rise with renewed energy, leap over the rock and dash onward to liberty.

There is yet another place of interest to tourists. Crossing the bridge to Hollis side and turning to the left, one follows a shady woodland path down the side of the river, where one may look from dizzy heights; see the water playing catch with itself, hear the rumble and thunder as the water lashes the rocks in anger, and feel the vast power of Nature. About a quarter of a mile down the side of the Saco are two rocks rising high into the air and



forming the walls of a deep ravine, down which one may climb by grasping the few trees scattered about. At the bottom of this ravine the space is very narrow, but as it projects out near the water it becomes wider. The water flows up to the foot of the ravine in a quiet pool. There are large rocks where one may sit and look out upon the water as it goes gliding by. This ravine is very dark and gloomy. It is called Indian cellar.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WATER POWER AT  
WEST BUXTON

(Prize Essay in English)

Five miles by the course of the river, above Bar Mills, is situated the village of West Buxton. In olden times this village was known as Moderation. It has a very valuable water power, which was years ago partially improved by an old-fashioned log dam. It was estimated in those days that there were four hundred and twenty horse power, or sufficient enough to drive sixteen thousand eight hundred spindles. Also favorable sites for the location of mills were furnished for some distance below the falls; while bricks of a superior quality were made in the neighborhood, and granite likewise, for building stone, was abundant within easy distance.

In 1795 the first mills were built at West Buxton. In the course of the next few years two sawmills and a heading mill were built; these annually manufactured seven million feet of lumber and employed one hundred and twenty-five men. Later on woolen mills were built on each side of the river; these were called the Saco River Mills. They ran fourteen looms, six hundred spindles, employed twenty-five hands, consumed sixty tons of raw wool and thirty-two thousand pounds of cotton yarn, and annually manufactured nine hundred thirty-six thousand yards of cloth.

During the time these mills were running West Buxton was a very busy little village; but as the years passed disaster came upon the business section of the town in the form of two large fires and several freshets. The mills were partially destroyed by fire, and in 1895 a large freshet washed down upon the little village and finished the damage, so that business was practically at a standstill till the year 1906.

In the early summer of this year Cumberland County Power & Light Co. bought the water power and started to work on a new up-to-date concrete dam and power house. The village was a busy

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The first part of the volume contains the following papers:  
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little place again. The surveyors were the first to come, and within a few weeks the Italian laborers who consisted of different classes of workmen, began to arrive with bosses, for all parts of the work. In all there were three or four hundred working all the time.

These workmen began to tear away the old log dam and the saw-mill. As soon as this was completed they built a cofferdam across the river above the fixed location for the new structure, all the water passing through one small channel to the quiet stream below.

By the following spring, in the year 1907, the concrete dam and the new reënforced power plant on the Buxton side of the river had begun to take shape. All but one or two sections of the dam were filled and the greater part of the power plant was constructed. The early part of the summer saw the dam completed, the sluiceway in use, and part of the machinery of the power plant in its place. In just about a year from the time when the first laborers came, the dam was completed and all but one of the big wheels of the power plant running.

At the present time the new reënforced power plant uses the water power to produce electric power. A small part of the power is used to light the small, quiet village of West Buxton. A small line carries some of the power to another plant two miles north of the village, where it is then transmitted to Sanford and is used partially to run the mills and light the town. The rest of the electricity is sent to Portland, twenty miles away, and is likewise used partially to run the many electric cars and to light the whole city.

LAWRENCE HIGGINS, '18.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life for all.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men and women, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom and justice for all.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace-loving people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for peace and harmony for all.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for progress and improvement for all.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for hope and optimism for all.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage, and that its history is a history of the struggle for courage and bravery for all.

The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for faith and belief for all.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for love and compassion for all.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

MEMORIES

Here's to this humble old structure,  
As it stood in the days gone by —  
It had no basement, no hallways,  
No pillars that reach for the sky —  
It was just a plain country schoolhouse,  
Built in the old-fashioned way,  
But the memories this picture awakens  
Are cherished by many today.

For when we return in our dreaming,  
To the days that seem so far back,  
Time softens the hard lessons given  
By teachers we thought without tact.  
Life's lessons we find so much harder,  
T'would be grand to just open the door  
In this plain, humble old schoolhouse,  
And return to our lessons once more.

But 'tis folly to muse in this manner,  
As only in dreams can it be —  
Life issues no pass for returing,  
No matter how earnest our plea.  
When the trail seems long in the distance,  
And the grade looms up hard and steep,  
The thoughts of bright days in this building,  
Our courage and faith will help keep.

EARLE L. MILLIKEN, B. H. S., '08.

ROYAL SOCIETY

OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON  
AND THE HISTORY OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH  
AND THE HISTORY OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF BERLIN

AND THE HISTORY OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF GÖTTINGEN  
AND THE HISTORY OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF VIENNA  
AND THE HISTORY OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF PARIS

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ROYAL SOCIETY OF MADRID  
AND THE HISTORY OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY OF BOLOGNA  
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SYNOPSIS

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the English language. It deals with the various stages of the language from its earliest forms to the present day.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the English language in its various stages. It deals with the various dialects of the language and the changes which have taken place in the language over the centuries.

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